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Annual Sanitary Report

for the Year 1925

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Erratum to the Annual Sanitary Report for 1925

(1) Page 1, para. 1, line 6—For " diarhoea " read " diarrhoea. "

(2) Page 1, para. 1, line 9—For " 1,108 " read " 108. "

(3) Page 5, line 18—For " Ghariyasin " read " Garhi Yasin. "

(4) Page 6, para. 15, line 4—Omit " dash " between 378 and births.

(5) Page 10, statement 1, heading of the last column—Insert " deaths" after " total. "

(6) Page 15, heading of the statement part 2—For " ratisos " read " Ratios. "

(7) Page 37, line 12—For " Hamidoli " read " Hamid Ali. "

(8) Page 3 of the Appendix I (*a*), para. 14, line 8—For " 447 " read " 477. "

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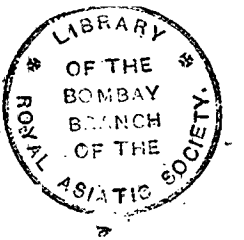
Sixty-Second Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay

for the Year 1925



With Appendices

including the

Annual Reports of the Health Officers of the Ports of Bombay, Karachi and Aden

1926
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
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ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT, 1925

CONTENTS

SECTIONS I, II, III, IV, VII and VIII—No remarks

SECTION V—GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

	PARA.
European and Anglo-Indian vital statistics	1 & 2
Indian population	3
Births	4-15
Deaths	16-25
Infant Mortality	26
Extract from Report of Executive Health Officer, Bombay	26
Deaths by Castes and Causes	27 & 28
Cantonments in Native States	29
Rainfall	30
Price of grain	31

SECTION VI—HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES

General Remarks	32
Fevers	33-38
Malaria	34
Anti-Malarial Measures	35
Enteric Fever	36
Measles	37
Relapsing Fever	38
Influenza	39
Respiratory Diseases	40-42
Phthisis and measures against it	41
Pneumonia	42
Cholera	43-45
Cholera prevention	45
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	46-48
Plague	49-50
Plague preventive measures	50
Small-pox	51-53
Injuries	54
Other Causes	55-56
Deaths from child-birth	56

SECTION IX—SANITARY WORKS—CIVIL

Municipal Taxation; Vital Statistics; Works	58-59
Municipal Health Staff	60
Training of Sanitary Officers	61
Local Sanitation by Dispensary Medical Officer	62
Sanitary Board	63
Improvement Schemes	64
Land acquisition in villages	65
District and Taluka Local Boards	66
Notified Areas	67
Village Sanitary Boards	68
Sanitary Committees	69

SECTION X—GENERAL

	PARA.
Public Health Laboratories	70
Fairs and Festivals	71
Sanitary Associations	72
Health and Baby Week	73
Industrial Workers	74
Personal Proceedings	75

APPENDICES

			PAGES
Annual Report of the Health Officer of the Port of		Bombay	1-8
Do. do.	do.	Karachi	9-13
Do. do.	do.	Aden	14-16
Death-rates before and after completion of drainage and water-supply projects			17
Annual Form No.	I	Births	18-19
Do.	II	Births and Deaths	20-21B
Do.	III	Deaths by Months	22-23
Do.	IV	Deaths by Ages	24-25B
Do.	IV(*a*)	Details of Deaths under 1 year	26-27
Do.	V	Deaths by Classes and by Sex	28-29D
Do.	VI	Deaths by Districts and Towns classified by causes together with details of Births ..	30-41B
Do.	VI(*a*)	Deaths by Districts and Towns classified by certain Diseases	42-53B
Do.	VII	Deaths from Cholera	54-55
Do.	VIII	Deaths from Small-pox	56-57
Do.	IX	Deaths from Fevers	58-59
Do.	X	Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa ..	60-61
Do.	XI	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases ..	62-63
Do.	XII	Deaths from Plague	64-65

CHARTS

		Facing page, etc.
I.	Total deaths and deaths by causes, etc. ..	1
II.	Death-rates by age-periods, etc.	10
III.	Monthly incidence of deaths from Chief Causes ..	16
IV.	Annual incidence of deaths from Epidemic Diseases.	24
V.	Monthly incidence of deaths from Epidemic Diseases	30

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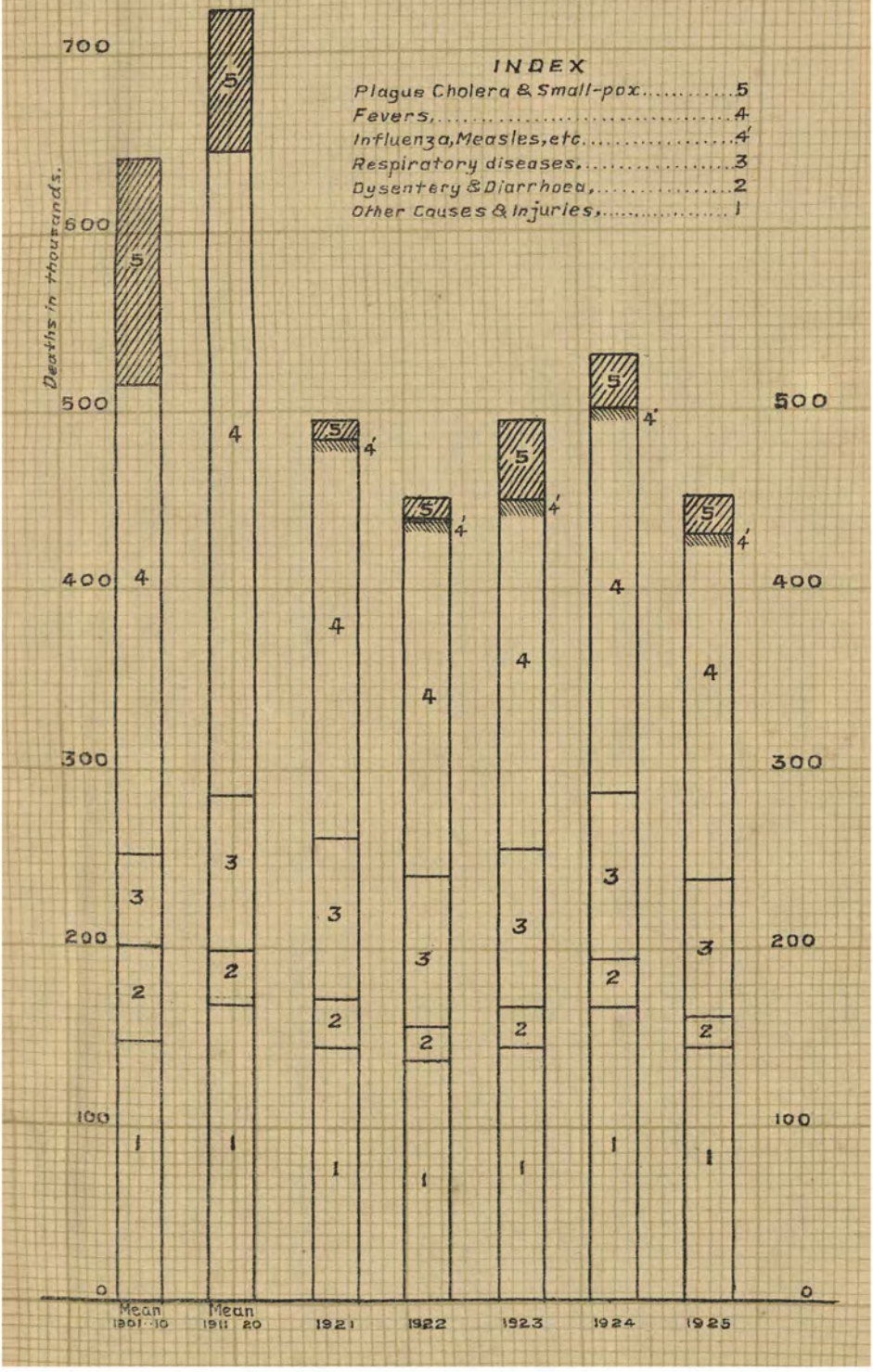
Chart I

DEATHS IN 1925 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.



ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT FOR 1925

Sections I to IV—No remarks

SECTION V

General Population and Vital Statistics

Note.—The birth and death ratios are calculated on the census population of 1921 :—Europeans 19,247; Anglo-Indians 10,221; Indians 19,165,614; total population of the Bombay Presidency 19,195,082.

1. *Europeans.*—278 births and 210 deaths were recorded against 290 and 274 in 1924 equal to a birth-rate of 14·44 per mille against 15·07 in 1924 and a death-rate of 10·91 against 14·24. Of the births, 157 were males and 121 females against 154 and 136 in 1924 and the deaths were 141 males and 69 females against 179 and 95. Of the deaths, six were due to small-pox, 33 to fevers, 23 to dysentery and diarhoea, 32 to respiratory diseases, 16 to injuries and 100 to other causes as compared with 10, 32, 42, 53, 13 and 124 respectively in the previous year.

Bombay City shows a fall in mortality among Europeans 1,108 male, and 50 female deaths against 131 and 67 respectively in 1924, the deaths including 5 out of the 6 small-pox deaths for the whole Presidency. As 59 per cent. of the European and 46 per cent. of the Anglo-Indian population of the whole Presidency live in Bombay any variation in the City death-rate is reflected in that of the Presidency.

Four cases of Enteric Fever among Europeans occurred in Mahableshwar one of which was unfortunately fatal. An enquiry into the circumstances of the outbreak pointed to the probability of a carrier being the cause, but no definite conclusion could be arrived at.

2. *Anglo-Indians.*—227 births and 209 deaths were registered against 308 and 242 in 1924. The birth and death ratios per mille for the year were, therefore, 22·21 and 20·44 respectively, compared with 30·13 and 23·63 in 1924. Of the births, 121 were males and 106 females against 156 and 152 in 1924 while of the deaths, 104 were males and 105 females against 137 and 105 in the previous year. Of the 209 deaths, 2 were due to injuries, 18 to dysentery and diarrhoea, 33 to fevers, 51 to respiratory diseases and 104 to all other causes, against 4, 23, 29, 53 and 128 respectively in 1924. As regards epidemic diseases only one death was recorded from small-pox.

The Bombay City contribution to the Anglo-Indian mortality was 77 male and 79 female deaths. Fever caused 23 deaths, dysentery and diarrhoea 16, respiratory diseases 37 and other causes 79 against 18, 18, 40 and 80 respectively in the previous year.

3. *Registration areas and Indian civil population.*—The Presidency is divided into 5 Registration Districts comprising 28 Collectorates (including Bombay City), 250 Rural Circles (Taluka or Mahal), 106 Town Circles and 9 Cantonments. Seven Cantonments in Native States also submit returns. These divisions are shown in the Annual Forms in Appendix IV of this Report.

The 1921 Census showed the Indian population including Sind as 19,165,614. The population of the Rural circles was 15,421,829, Town circles 3,663,048, Cantonments in British Territory 80,737 and Cantonments in Native States 111,391 persons.

Births

4. 664,384 births were registered showing a decrease of 17,937 over the figure for 1924 but an increase of 14,406 on the decennial mean figure—649,978. The number of births recorded in previous years and the corresponding birth-rates are as follows —

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1901–1910 mean	.. 617,736	33·42	1918	.. 619,224	31·61
1911	.. 705,090	36·00	1919	.. 546,460	27·90
1912	.. 684,890	34·97	1920	.. 593,175	30·28
1913	.. 684,803	34·96	1921	.. 624,640	32·59
1914	.. 733,076	37·43	1922	.. 620,770	32·39
1915	.. 726,780	37·10	1923	.. 681;910	35·58
1916	.. 704,672	35·98	1924	.. 682,321	35·60
1917	.. 699,823	35·73	1925	.. 664,384	34·66

The decrease as compared with the previous year is shared by four Registration Districts—Southern 7,309, Sind 4,795, Guzerat 3,235 and Central 3,084 and Bombay City 1,513, the Western alone showing an increase over the previous year of 1,999.

5. The birth-rate for the year for the Presidency as a whole was 34·66 against 35·60 during the previous year. For the Presidency proper excluding Bombay City and Sind, the rate was 39·12 against 39·91 and for the Province of Sind 20·58 against 22·05 in 1924. The rates recorded in other parts of India for the last two years are given below and it will be seen that a reduction in the birth-rate was general throughout India :—

	1925	1924		1925	1924
Bengal.. ..	29·60	29·45	Bihar and Orissa ..	35·63	35·7
Madras ..	33·71	34·89	United Provinces ..	32·73	34·72
Assam ..	29·08	31·04	Punjab ..	40·06	40·05
Burma ..	25·38	27·40	Central Provinces ..	43·90	44·18

The increase in the birth-rate in the Guzerat Registration District during 1924 was not maintained, 117,914 births being registered against 121,149 in the previous year. The rate is, however, considerably higher than in recent years. There was an increase of ·86 and 1·47 in the Kaira and Panch Mahals districts but a decrease of 3·08, 3·88 and 1·29 in the Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad districts.

There was also an increase of 1·89 and ·36 in the Surat and Ahmedabad cities. Surat city has recorded a steady increase since 1921, the birth-rate now recorded (34·72) being the highest for 25 years. This result is only partly due to improved registration.

The fall in the birth-rate in Sind was common to all districts except Thar and Parkar and Karachi, the largest being in Nawabshah (2,123) and is attributed partly to the bad malaria epidemic of 1924 and to a minor extent to a change in the registration system by which the remuneration to school masters was discontinued. In urban circles on

the other hand a rise in the birth-rate was recorded, exceptions being Hyderabad, Sukkur and Rohri, in all of which registration is very defective.

In the Central Registration District, Ahmednagar district returned the highest rate (46·95). Sholapur and Poona showed an increase but Satara a decrease, Poona City Taluka being as usual lowest with 16·12. At the time of the Census, 1921, the Ahmednagar district was much reduced in consequence of the 1920 famine. The people now having returned, the birth-rate has recovered. The figures for Poona City show an increase of 4·25 over the previous very low rate of 13·86.

The reduction in the birth-rate in the Southern Registration District though shared by all the districts except Bijapur was most marked in Kanara 30·57 as compared with 38·37 and a quinquennial mean of 34·53. This was due to the prevalence of severe malaria—the drop in the adjoining districts Dharwar and Belgaum was also partly due to this cause and partly to plague.

The slight increase in Western Registration District—the only Registration District to show, a total increase occurred in the Deccan districts Nasik, West Khandesh and East Khandesh, an appreciable decrease having occurred in Thana, Kolaba and Bombay Suburban.

6. In the Presidency as a whole the birth-rate for rural areas was 36·52 and for urban areas 27·00 against 37·67 and 27·10 respectively in 1924. For the Presidency proper excluding both Sind and Bombay City the rural birth-rate was 40·61 and the urban 30·14 against 41·59 and 29·77 respectively in 1924.

Of the 27 disricts in the Presidency, the highest birth-rate was recorded in West Khandesh (50·50) and the lowest (15·40) in Hyderabad, 6 returned a birth-rate of 40 or more per mille of population, viz., Sholapur (41·52), Panch Mahals (41·74), Broach (44·86), Nasik (44·89), Ahmednagar (46·95) and East Khandesh (49·43). Bombay Suburban, Nawabshah, Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier districts have recorded rates under 20 per mille.

7. Of the 189 talukas, pethas and mahals in the Presidency proper 143 or as many as 76 per cent. returned birth-rates over 35 per mille of population—32 of these areas yielding figures above 50, and 58 areas figures between 40 and 50 per mille. The rates varied from 73·64 in Pathardi in Ahmednagar and 71·40 in Sakri of the West Khandesh district, to as low a figure as 18·36 in South Salsette and 16·12 in Poona City Taluka. Amongst others showing low rates the following 15 talukas comprising 8 per cent. of the total, returned birth-rates below 30 per mille of population :—North Salsette (29·98), Mahim (29·14), Bhiwandi (27·80), Kalyan (27·13), Bassein (27·12) and Shahapur (25·80) in Thana district; Ambernath (27·38) in Bombay Suburban; Mawal (27·03) in Poona; Malcolmpeth (20·98) in Satara; Khanapur (28·79) in Belgaum; Navalgund (28·28) in Dharwar and Haliyal (29·44), Yellapur (25·51), Sirsi (25·42) and Supa (21·73) in Kanara districts.

8. Out of 86 towns in the Presidency proper, 12 returned birth-rates exceeding 40. In general the Guzerat towns show the highest rates, e.g., Borsad (51·60), Dholka (45·95), Mehmedabad (43·94), Umreth (43·35), Jambusar (42·87), Dhandhuka (42·08), Ahmedabad (41·53), Broach (41·07) and Ankleshwar (40·15). Twenty-seven towns recorded birth-rates between 30 and 40 per mille of population and 33 towns showed rates between 20 and 30. In the remaining 14 towns, the recorded birth-rates were under 20; amongst the lowest being Poona Suburban (11·09), Manmad (13·23), Kurla (14·23), Satara (15·10), Mahad (15·29), Igatpuri (16·34), Thana (16·46), Karad (16·53), Ratnagiri (17·17), Lonavala (17·38), Uran (17·70) and Poona City (18·11).

As remarked in last year's report inefficiency in registration on the part of municipalities must continue to be the chief factor in producing these inordinately low rates. In Poona City a birth-rate of 18·11 was recorded against 13·86 in the previous year.

9. The births recorded in Bombay City were 19,944, which is 1,513 less than in the previous year and equivalent to a birth-rate of 17·36 or a decrease of 1·32.

10. Sind recorded 67,112 births, a decrease of 4,795 on the figure for 1924 and also a decrease of 3,095 over the decennial mean. The birth-rate for the Province was 20·58 against 22·05 in 1924. The decrease in the number of births is returned by all districts except Karachi and Thar and Parkar. The Assistant Director writes —

"The decrease in births can be partly attributed to the unusual amount of ill-health in the latter part of 1924 due to excessive prevalence of malaria and secondly to the changes in the registration agency—from the School-masters to the Revenue Tappedars. The school-masters, who were recording vital statistics for a remuneration, refused to carry on the work, as this remuneration was stopped by the District Local Boards. The latter cause cannot be said to have affected greatly the recording of births, but it may be assumed that it did so to a certain extent because the records kept by the school masters are usually found to be more accurate and complete than others and the withdrawal of this agency has left only the Tappedars to carry on the work. This latter presumption is strengthened by the fact that a number of blank monthly reports of births and deaths were received in this office as shown below :—

Name of District	No. of Tappedars	No. of monthly blank reports.
Karachi	66	136
Hyderabad	11	12
Nawabshah	33	61
Thar and Parkar	41	66
Larkana	104	161
Sukkur	13	15
Upper Sind Frontier	26	36

The birth-rate for rural areas was 17·80 and for urban 36·05 as against 19·68 and 35·27 respectively in the preceding year; so that although there is a fall in the birth-rate for rural areas there is a distinct rise in that of urban circles. This fact also suggests that the changes in the recording agency outlined above which affected only the rural areas was a factor in the decrease of the birth-rate this year. As usual the urban birth-rate greatly exceeds the rural (in contrast to the Presidency where the reverse is invariably the case). This is in all probability merely

a reflection of the great default in registration in rural areas as commented on in previous reports.

Of the 61 talukas and mahals in Sind, only two returned a birth-rate above 30 per 1,000 of population, viz. Diplo (35·28) and Sukkur (32·27). Twenty returned rates between 20 and 30 and the rates for the remaining 39, or 64 per cent. of the total were all below 20 per mille of population. Of these, excessively low rates of 12 per mille and under, were returned from five of the areas in Karachi District, from six of those in Hyderabad and from one each in Nawabshah, Larkana and Sukkur districts. Of these, three talukas, Tatta (6·86), Ghorabari (9·24), and Dero Mohbat (9·36) have shown the poorest birth-rates. Tatta taluka has shown a poor birth-rate for some years; the reasons are emigration and defective registration. The fall in the birth-rate in Ghorabari and Dero Mohbat, this year, seems to be due to inundation and emigration.

The efficiency of registration in the urban circles of Sind varies. Karachi (47·06), Hyderabad (38·00), Larkana (35·02), Ratedero (34·14), Shikarpur (31·16) and Ghariyasin (30·44) show birth-rates exceeding 30 per mille for the year under report. Four returned birth-rates between 20 and 30 and the remaining 9 returned rates that indicate extreme default, viz., Mirpurkhas (9·02), Matiari (11·85), Kotri (13·00). Tando Adam (15·49), Tatta (15·70), Nawabshah (16·60), Sehwan (18·52), Jacobabad (19·22) and Umarkot (19·29). The Assistant Director of Public Health, Sind, reports:—

"Out of 19 town circles in Sind 7 show an increase in birth-rates over the mean of the previous five years. These are Karachi, Larkana, Shikarpur, Kambar, Hala, Umarkot and Mirpurkhas. The greatest sufferers seem to have been Matiari and Nawabshah. Ratedero town also shows a marked decrease. The decrease in Matiari was probably due to emigration and also to very deficient municipal management and consequent bad registration. Nawabshah is still an unsettled town and the population being occupational for the present, such variations may be expected. Hyderabad city is also showing a deficient birth-rate the cause being defective registration, due to the agitation against compulsory vaccination which is carried on in the town. Sukkur and Rohri towns have probably the same cause for their deficient birth registration. Mirpurkhas is showing a considerable improvement in birth registration compared with last year. This is due to the improved methods of registration adopted by the municipality whose attention was drawn to this duty by the present Collector of Thar and Parkar, Mr. Henderson, I.C.S., as well as by this office."

11. *Births in Cantonments.*—Of the nine Cantonments, Karachi (30·80), Nagar (21·00), Kirkee (18·52) and Ahmedabad (16·05) show the highest rates, while for the remainder the figure was below 10,- the lowest (1·74) being recorded in Deolali. In the Belgaum Cantonment the birth-rate was 5·23 per mille of population against 3·05 in 1924. Though there is a slight improvement during the year under report, it is evident that the registration of births in this area is still very defective.

12. *Births according to sex.*—Out of 664,384 births, 346,373 were males and 318,011 females equal to ratios of 18·07 and 16·59 per mille of population as compared with 354,631 and 327,690 in 1924. For every 100 female births, there were 108·92 male births, the previous

year's figure being 108·22. The percentage of male to female births registered varied from 103·88 in Bijapur district to 137·65 in Upper Sind Frontier district. In all Sind districts the percentage is very high.

13. *Variation in Seasonal Incidence of the Birth-rate.*—The features of the curves for the monthly incidence of births given in the Annual Report for the year 1924 were maintained during the year under review.

In the dry Deccan districts Satara, Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik, and in Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Broach and Kaira the peak of the curve occurred in the months of August and September while in all the districts of Sind it was postponed to October or November. The Surat district is peculiar in showing no marked rise throughout the year, but a drop in the month of February—these characters appeared in the curve for 1924 and in the mean for five years.

In the Southern Registration District we find both dry (Bijapur) and wet climates (Kanara). In the former the peak of the curve occurs in September corresponding with the dry Deccan while in the latter the peak occurs as early as June-July. In the North Konkan disricts, Thana and Kolaba, the highest point is also reached in these months. In the Belgaum-Dharwar area, on the other hand, where there are not such marked variations in climate, the curve is not so well differentiated.

14. *Still-births.*—10,862 still-births were registered or 1·63 for every hundred live births. The corresponding figures for 1924 were 11,141 and 1·63 respectively. The percentage of still-births to live births recorded varied from 0·26 for Upper Sind Frontier district to 8·53 for the city of Bombay. For other areas, Kanara (5·04), Dharwar (3·43), Surat (2·84), Kolaba (2·72), Bijapur (2·66), Belgaum (2·22) and Karachi (2·17) show the highest percentages.

15. In the Southern Registration District, omissions of 868 births and 164 deaths were discovered by Inspectors and vaccinators during the year, against 908 and 159 respectively in the preceding year of 1924. The omissions discovered were 378—births and 53 deaths in Belgaum, 276 and 26 in Dharwar, 112 and 21 in Bijapur and 102 and 64 in Kanara districts. In the Central Registration District, omissions of 14 and 56 births were discovered in Ahmednagar and Poona respectively while in Guzerat Registration District, omissions of 333 births and 8 deaths were discovered against 364 and 33 respectively in 1924.

Deaths

16. A remarkably low mortality was recorded during the year under report, the lowest but one in fact since 1887. The total number of deaths registered was 453,563 as compared with 529,576 in 1924, 498,609 the quinquennial and 681,749 the decennial mean. Comparison is shown

in graphic form at the beginning of this section. The totals for other years are shown in the following table :—

Year	Deaths	Year	Deaths
1901–1910 mean ..	639,483	1920	516,296
1911–1915 „ ..	539,836	1921	498,350
1916	652,584	1922	452,581
1917	798,406	1923	496,244
1918	1,724,674	1924	529,576
1919	637,170	1925	453,563

17. The recorded death-rate for the whole Presidency works out to 23·66. The death-rate in 1924 was 27·63, the quinquennial mean being 26·36 while the decennial mean was 35·26.

For other parts of India the death-rates recorded are as under :—

	1925	1924		1925	1924
Madras ..	24·40	24·53	Bihar and Orissa ..	23·69	29·1
Bengal.. ..	24·90	25·86	Punjab ..	29·97	43·43
Assam ..	22·52	27·30	United Provinces ..	24·78	28·29
Burma.. ..	18·75	21·54	Central Provinces ..	27·27	32·59

As in the case of the fall in the birth-rate, the improvement in the death-rate was general throughout India.

Excluding Bombay City and Sind the death-rate for the Presidency was 24·84 against 29·37 in 1924.

The death-rates for rural and urban areas for the Presidency as a whole were 22·84 and 27·04 respectively, against 26·79 and 31·09 in 1924.

Of the districts, the highest death-rate (30·22) was returned by Kanara and the lowest by Bombay Suburban (16·58) and Panch Mahals (18·38).

18. Of 189 talukas, pethas and mahals in the Presidency proper, only 4 as compared with 18 in the previous year show death-rates exceeding 40 per mille of population. These are Kod (49·48), Ranebennur (43·50), Mundgod (41·64), and Pathardi (40·34). Seven returned death-rates between 35 and 40, and 21 recorded rates between 30 and 35. Of the remaining 157, 129 recorded rates between 20 and 30, and 28 returned rates below 20 per mille of population.

19. For urban areas death-rates varied between 55·64 for Ranebennur town and 9·83 for Uran. Out of 86 urban registration circles, 7 returned death-rates over 35, viz., Ranebennur (55·64), Pandharpur (48·83), Ahmedabad (37·44), Nasirabad (36·56), Ilkal (36·10), Sholapur (35·72) and Gokak (35·44).

20. *Corrected death-rates.*—The following table gives the death-rates in accordance with age and sex distribution for the Presidency and for the six towns for which such correction is possible :—

	Standard death-rate	Factor for correction	Recorded death-rate	Corrected death-rate
Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind)	39·8	1·0	24·84	24·84
Ahmedabad	37·6	1·06	37·44	39·69
Bombay City	28·6	1·39	27·55	38·29
Poona	37·0	1·08	34·49	37·25
Sholapur	39·4	1·01	35·72	36·08
Surat	39·0	1·02	34·22	34·90
Karachi	38·5	1·03	27·66	28·49

21. The returns of the chief cities may be briefly noted on as follows :—

Bombay—Population 1,148,815. The registered deaths amounted to 31,654 as against 38,417 in 1924. The number of infantile deaths was 7,161 or a ratio of 359·05 per 1,000 registered births as against a rate of 423·17 in 1924. The chief causes of death shown in the returns were fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea, and respiratory diseases—pneumonia and phthisis contributing a large number of deaths.

Ahmedabad.—Population 270,899. The registered deaths were 10,131 against 10,777 in 1924. The number of infantile deaths was 3,627 equal to a ratio of 322·74 per 1,000 registered births, as against a rate of 343·69 in 1924. Measles and small-pox contributed to some extent to the increase in infant mortality in the city. The total births of children registered numbered 11,238 giving a birth-rate of 41·53 per mille of population compared with 41·17 in 1924. The chief causes of death shown in the returns are small-pox, fevers, and respiratory diseases.

Poona.—Population 133,122. The total deaths registered amounted to 4,591 against 6,055 in 1924. Births registered were 2,411 equal to a birth-rate of 18·11 compared with 13·86 in the previous year. This shows some improvement in the registration of births. The chief causes of death shown in the returns were fevers and respiratory diseases—pneumonia and phthisis appear largely in the returns under the two latter headings.

Karachi.—Population 199,014. The total deaths registered were 5,506 as compared with 6,034 in 1924. Pneumonia and phthisis were amongst the chief causes of death. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 of births shows a decrease from 255·80 to 222·29.

Surat.—Population 117,428. The total deaths recorded were 4,018 as compared with 6,034 in 1924. The chief causes of death shown in the returns were malaria, pneumonia and phthisis. The city has recorded a steady increase in birth-rate since 1921 and the figure (34·72) for the year under report is the highest recorded during the last twenty five years. This increase is partly attributable to an actual increase in the number of births and partly to realization of the importance of correct registration of births for which systematic efforts are being made. The number

of infantile deaths was 1,347 or a ratio of 330·39 per 1,000 registered births as against a rate of 349·94 in 1924.

Sholapur.—Population 119,347. Total deaths show a decrease—4,263 as compared with 4,675. Small-pox, plague and fevers were amongst the chief causes of death. The birth-rate shows an increase from 30·41 to 34·20 per mille of population. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 registered births was 232·24 as against 252·69 in the previous year.

22. *Death-rate in Sind.*—The death-rate for Sind was 16·96 as compared with 17·71 in 1924. The urban (25·56) greatly exceeds the rural death-rate (15·43) as in previous years. This is attributable to faulty registration in rural areas as has been commented on in the case of births. The urban death-rates ranged between 9·37 for Halla and 35·60 for Garhiyasin and the rural death-rate between 5·46 for Tatta and 25·85 for Sukkur Talukas.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Sind, reports :—

"Garhiyasin town seems to be the worst affected town in Sind where the death-rate rose from 21·33 for 1924 and 21·99 the mean to 35·60 for 1925. The cause as ascertained from inquiries seems to be due to pneumonia in epidemic form; many of the deaths from this cause have been registered under the heading fevers and also the severe epidemic of smallpox has contributed to swell the death-rate. Rohri town is showing a higher mortality than last year and the mean, the chief contributing causes being respiratory diseases, and dysentery and diarrhoea, which were as high as 3·87 and 1·05 respectively per mille of population. Rohri town whose water supply is raw river water shows a high death-rate from dysentery and diarrhoea. Shikarpur and Sukkur towns are in the same position but small-pox is an additional cause. There seems to have been an epidemic of typhoid fever in Shikarpur but the cases were registered under "all other causes". Inquiries were made by the Assistant Director and the Officer in charge Public Health Laboratory specially was deputed to investigate into the matter. The conclusions were that there was an unusual amount of typhoid in the town due to infected water supplies as most of the cases grouped round it were being infected by a big sewage drain. The local medical opinions were also to the same effect".

23. *Death-rate in Cantonments.*—The lowest death-rate 2·55 was recorded in Santacruz while Kirkee headed the list with a rate of 31·41 (as compared with 30·41 in the previous year). Respiratory diseases in the latter Cantonment were responsible for 115 deaths equal to a ratio of 14·39 per mille of population. Of the 115 deaths from respiratory diseases, 71 were due to pneumonia equal to a ratio of 8·88 per mille of population.

24. *Births versus Deaths.*—Over the Presidency as a whole births exceeded deaths by 210, 821 or a "natural increase" of 1·10 per cent. on the population compared with 0·80 per cent. for the year previous. In the Presidency excluding Sind and Bombay City the percentage of increase amounts to 1·43. Guzerat records an unusually high increase of 1·49 per cent. For Sind the figure is 0·36. In Bombay City, on the other hand, deaths exceeded births by 11,710 or 1·02 per cent. of the City's population. Further details are given in Columns 6 and 9 of Annual Form No. II.

25. *Mortality according to Sex.*—236,231 male and 217,332 female deaths were recorded giving death ratios per 1,000 of each sex of 23·51 and 23·84 respectively, against 27·41 and 27·88 for 1924. For every 100 females, 108·70 males died as compared with 108·37 in 1924. In Sind, the ratio of male to female deaths during the year was 125·55 to 100.

Infant Mortality

26. There were 107,634 deaths among infants under twelve months, corresponding to a ratio of 162·01 per 1,000 registered births, as against 130,439 or a ratio of 191·17 in 1924. The male and female rates were 167·69 and 155·81 respectively as compared with 198·77 and 182·95 in the previous year.

The improvement in these figures, which suffered a slight set back during 1924 after showing steady progress from 1918 onwards, is thus renewed. It affects both sexes, at all age periods, and in urban as well as rural districts.

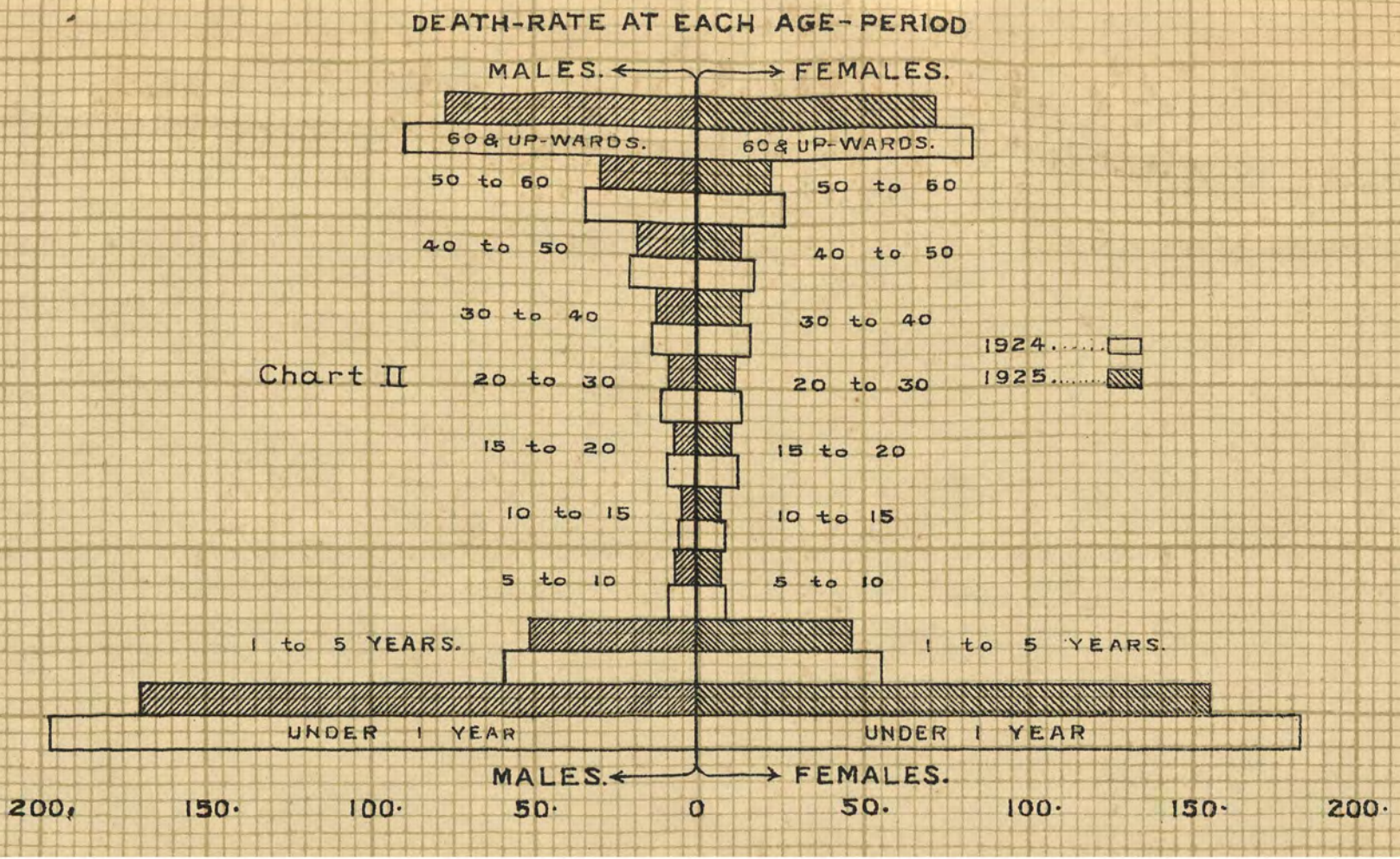
Infant mortality 1925, compared with previous years.

Year.	Deaths under 12 months			Births registered			Infant death-rate per 1,000 births			Infant deaths per 100 of total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1925 ..	58,083	49,551	107,634	346,373	318,011	664,384	167·69	155·81	162·01	23·73
1924 ..	70,489	59,950	130,439	353,631	327,690	682,321	198·77	182·95	191·17	24·62
1923 ..	59,228	49,684	108,912	354,890	327,020	681,910	166·89	151·93	159·76	21·95
1922 ..	57,130	47,841	104,971	323,631	297,139	620,770	176·53	161·01	169·10	23·19
1921 ..	60,231	51,023	111,254	325,751	298,889	624,640	184·90	170·71	178·11	22·82
1920 ..	59,236	49,440	108,676	309,463	283,712	593,175	191·42	174·26	183·21	19·36
1919 ..	58,950	51,398	110,348	285,195	261,265	546,460	206·70	196·73	201·93	17·32
1918 ..	94,553	83,124	177,677	322,546	296,678	619,224	293·14	280·17	286·93	10·32
1917 ..	79,984	71,649	151,633	363,460	336,362	699,822	220·06	213·01	216·67	18·99
1916 ..	75,328	65,304	140,632	365,057	339,615	704,672	206·34	192·29	199·57	21·58
1915 ..	67,440	57,569	125,009	376,930	349,850	726,780	178·92	164·55	172·00	24·43

Of the infants who died, 44,784 were in their first month of life (25,544 under and 19,240 over one week); 35,453 were over one month but not exceeding six months and the remainder 27,397 were between six months and twelve. The percentage of the total infant mortality under each of these three sub-groups works out to 41·61, 32·94 and 25·45 respectively.

The details of the average hundred infant deaths in each Registration District will be seen in the following table:—

Districts	Infantile deaths				
	In every 100 total deaths	Per 1,000 registered births	Not exceeding one month	1-6 months	6-12 months
Western R. D. ..	26·00	154·56	43·38	34·91	21·71
Central R. D. ..	23·61	146·81	41·43	33·20	25·37
Southern R. D. ..	20·11	146·13	47·85	32·47	19·68
Guzerat R. D. ..	26·86	168·14	38·16	34·44	27·40
Sind R. D. ..	21·80	179·73	39·20	28·47	32·33
Bombay City ..	22·62	359·05	34·94	29·32	35·74
Presidency ..	23·73	162·01	41·61	32·94	25·45


DEATH-RATE AT EACH AGE-PERIOD
MALES.
FEMALES.
60 & UP-WARDS.
60 & UP-WARDS.
50 to 60
50 to 60
40 to 50
40 to 50
30 to 40
30 to 40
1924.....
1925.....
Chart II
20 to 30
20 to 30
15 to 20
15 to 20
10 to 15
10 to 15
5 to 10
5 to 10
1 to 5 YEARS.
1 to 5 YEARS.
UNDER 1 YEAR
UNDER 1 YEAR
MALES.
FEMALES.
200.
150.
100.
50.
0
50.
100.
150.
200.

Throughout the Presidency the mortality amongst infants continues to be greatest in the first month of life.

The urban and rural infantile death-rates per 1,000 births for the Presidency as a whole were 258·47 and 144·69 respectively as compared with 297·80 and 172·55 in the previous year. The highest rural, infantile death-rate was recorded in Kanara (218·55) and the lowest in Ratnagiri (95·62). Amongst the larger towns, the following return the highest rates :—

Bombay City (359), Surat (330), Shikarpur 325), Ahmedabad (323), Larkana (269), Nasik (262), Nadiad (261), Viramgaon (257), Hyderabad (256), Kurla (248), Sukkur (245), Barsi (242), Sholapur (232), and Karachi (222).

Detailed figures are given in Annual Form No. VI (*a*).

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Guzerat Registration District, reports :—

" Infant mortality figure being a general index of sanitation of a place reveals a serious state of affairs in Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat cities. A detailed sanitary survey is a necessity for Ahmedabad and Surat cities. "

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Sind, writes :

" In Sind, the deaths occurring within the first month of life are 39 per cent. those within 6 months 28 per cent. and those occurring within twelve months 33 per cent. of the total deaths registered. It is, therefore, apparent that the greater risks to life are in the first month after birth when the factors of congenital disease and improper attention during confinement are present ".

Although the figures show a steady improvement, the death-rate among infants is still very high. Much is being done, however, to remove the causes due to ignorance of the proper conduct of maternity cases and the management of infants. The Baby Shows held throughout the Presidency and the activities of the recently constituted Welfare Societies have focussed attention on this important problem and started a movement which should help the infants over the first dangerous months of life. The scheme detailed in last year's report for the training of village dais was proceeded with under the patronage of Her Excellency Lady Wilson and is referred to later in this report.

Two small towns in the Dharwar district—Ranebennur and Navalgund have each maintained qualified midwives throughout the year, who attended 88 and 32 confinements respectively. The action of these two small municipalities deserves appreciation.

In Sind as the Assistant Director points out the greatest risk to life after the first month is passed occurs in the third age period—over 6 months but under 1 year—for which at the present time no adequate provision is made. Children's hospitals are non-existent and medical men have few opportunities of studying children's diseases—there is thus a lack of skilled treatment for older children.

Meanwhile the necessity for improvement in general sanitation and its bearing on this important problem must not be lost sight of.

The following is a brief extract from the section that deals with infant mortality in the annual report of the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality :—

" *Bombay City.*—The number of deaths among infants under one year of age was 7,212 being 1,944 less than in 1924 and 2,760 less than the annual average in the ten years 1915-24.

The infant mortality rate expressed as the number of deaths in infants per 1,000 registered births was 356 as compared with rate of 419 in 1924 and of 481 the annual average in the decennium (1915-1924).

Of the total deaths, 4,614 occurred among infants born in Bombay and 2,598 in infants born elsewhere.

Were the rate to be calculated only on the deaths of infants born and registered in Bombay in proportion to the registered births it would be reduced from 356 to 228.

Causes of Death.—It will be seen that 5,307 or nearly 74 per cent. of the total deaths in infants were due to diseases of the respiratory system, infantile debility and premature birth against 72 per cent. (6,638 deaths) in 1924. Diarrhoea and enteritis caused 480 deaths, malaria, ague and remittent fevers 88 deaths and convulsions 827 deaths. The deaths from small-pox and measles numbered 105 and 45 respectively.

Quinquennial Averages.—Compared with the averages of the preceding five years, the total number of deaths shows a decrease of 2,722, the principal decreases in the mortality being 943 under diseases of the respiratory system, 75 under ague and remittent fever and fever not defined, 251 under diarrhoea and enteritis, 740 under infantile debility and premature birth and 22 under dysentery. On the other hand increases were registered under small-pox (17), measles (6) and malarial fever (2).

Of the total deaths among infants, 1,553 or 22 per cent. took place in the first week of life and 967 or 13 per cent. in the age period 1 to 4 weeks.

The mortality among infants who had not completed the first month of life was thus 2,520 or 35 per cent. of the total infant deaths. The number of deaths in the age-groups 1 to 6 months and 6 to 12 months was 2,119 and 2,573 being respectively 29 and 36 per cent. of the total infant mortality.

The salient features are the magnitude of the role played by debility and prematurity in the causation of death in the first four weeks of life and the large proportion of deaths from respiratory diseases during the remaining eleven months of infancy.

Infant Mortality by Races.—Infant mortality figures among the principal castes are; Hindus of other castes 360, Hindus low caste 392, Brahmins 547, Banias 469, Bhatias 392, Musulmans 361, Indian Christians 373, Jews 160, Parsees 156, Anglo-Indians 205 and Europeans 118.

Among Europeans and Parsees the registration of births may be assumed to be carried out in almost all cases. Nevertheless their recorded rates exceed 110 as compared with rates of less than 100 in England in spite of the fact that the proportion of the poor and very poor in these communities is insignificant compared with that of most of the other communities in Bombay.

The high rates recorded in all communities suggest the presence in Bombay of some adverse factor in addition to the poverty and ignorance which are chiefly responsible for high rates in western countries. The added factor affecting all classes is probably malaria; another factor which can hardly fail to enhance the infant mortality among the more ignorant portions of the population is the practice of soothing babies by the administration of opium.

In Chowpati and Walkeshwar where the proportion of better class residents is high, the infantile death-rate expressed as the number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births is comparatively low. But even so the lowest death-rate recorded in these sections was 183 for Walkeshwar whilst the rate for Chowpati was 260.

Rates exceeding 400 were recorded for Mandvi, Market, Bhuleshwar, Kumbharwada, Kamathipura, Byculla and Sewri, the rate for the City as a whole being 356 deaths per 1,000 births of the total population.

The percentage of population occupying tenements of one room and under to the total number of occupants in all classes of tenements in the City by the Census of 1921 was 66. Of the 20,268 births registered in the year, 12,049 or 59 per cent. occurred in families living alone in a single room or sharing it with others, and the number of deaths in infants in this class of population was 6,061 or 84 per cent. of the total infant mortality.

The rate of deaths among infants in single room tenements per 1,000 births in such tenements during the year was 503 against 557 in 1924 and shows that the proportion of deaths to births varies inversely as the number of rooms occupied by the parents. For two-room residences the figure is 242; three-room 236 and four or more rooms 157; and for Hospitals 100.

Prevention of Infantile Mortality.—The work which is being done in Bombay for the reduction of infant mortality may be described under the following heads :—

(*i*) Visits by the Municipal District nurses for the purpose of getting into touch with prospective mothers and for discovering cases of sickness especially among women and children and unvaccinated children; for inquiry into the condition of new-born infants; and for giving instruction by homely talks as to the care and rearing of children.

(*ii*) Attendance on confinements.

(*iii*) Provision of necessaries and comforts during the lying-in period.

(*iv*) Maternity Homes.

(*v*) Infant Milk Depots.

(*vi*) Infant Welfare Centres.

Summary of Work.—During the year the ten Municipal nurses paid 45,452 visits to houses, chawls and huts (against 54,543 in 1924) inquired into 3,695 cases of ordinary sickness and reported 288 cases of infectious diseases and 596 deaths in the female population of the City. They also attended on 1,455 confinements (against 1,842 in 1924) and verified reports of the Birth karkuns on 5,426 births. Of the women confined 1,868 were primiparae.

Of the total number of 21,984 births (including 1,716 still-births) registered in the City during the year, 9,961 or 45 per cent. were verified by the Municipal nurses against 53 per cent. in 1924 and 63 per cent in 1923.

Among the cases wherein enquiries were made, the proportion of births wholly unattended was 6 per cent. and that of confinements attended by unskilled women 44 as against 6 and 51 respectively in 1924.

The percentage of confinements attended by qualified midwives (other than Municipal) was 9 against 7 in 1924 and that of confinements attended by Municipal midwives was 15 as in the preceding year; the percentage of children born in hospitals (27·0) showed an increase of 5·9.

The percentage of children born in a healthy condition was 71 as against 69 in the previous year and that of children fed on the breast was 72 as against 74 in 1924.

The proportion of children dying within 30 days of birth was 14 against 12 per cent. in 1924.

The percentage of mothers who left home for work leaving their children to the care of others shows a decrease of 3·1.

Relief to poor women during confinement in the shape of necessaries and comforts such as milk, bread, bed, blankets, charpoys and linen was continued during the year and dispensed in 426 cases against 448 in 1924 and 466 in 1923.

Municipal Maternity Homes.—The total number of women admitted in all the three Municipal Maternity Homes during the year was 1,676 against 1,795 in 1924. The number of cases in the three homes was 1,535 against 1,626 in 1924. Of the women confined 366 were primiparae.

Infant Milk Depots.—Two Infant Milk Depots have been established, one at the Bellasis Road and the other at the Parel Road Maternity Home for distributing daily pure milk free or at a nominal price, for the benefit of children born in the Homes or under the supervision of the Municipal nurses. 28,712 seers were distributed at these depots during the year.

Voluntary Welfare Centres.—The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Infant Welfare Society has made much progress. At the end of the year the centres established numbered nine. The society provides through them (1) advice and instruction to mothers as to infant management; (2) medical aid to infants; and (3) a staff of trained nurses for visiting the homes of infants. Each centre is in charge of a Supervisor who is a trained nurse and a midwife. She supervises the milk distribution and assists the Lady Doctor

in charge in attending on babies and advising mothers on infant management. There is also a Health Visitor, who is a trained nurse midwife attached to each Centre. She visits the babies in the district and persuades their mothers to take advantage of the Infant Welfare Scheme.

During the year 38,889 seers of milk were given free, 20,811 seers were sold at 1 anna a seer and 48,569 seers at 2 annas a seer. The number of new admissions at the nine centres was 4,024 and that of attendances for milk, medicine, treatment and advice 306,221.

The number of confinements attended by the midwives of the Society was 736.

A creche is attached to the Tardeo Centre and now containes 43 children. "

27. *Deaths by Castes or Classes.*—Deaths by classes and by sex are recorded in Annual Form No. V, Appendix IV.

28. *Deaths according to Causes.*—The following table shows the number of deaths in 1925 and the ratio per 1,000 of population arranged according to causes and contrasted with the figures for 1924 and with the mean for the preceding five years :—

Causes.	1925		1924		Mean for 5 years	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Cholera	57	·00	8,236	0·43	5,159	0·27
Small-pox	5,644	0·29	11,152	0·58	4,088	0·21
Plague	12,601	0·66	9,214	0·48	13,973	0·73
Fevers	183,764	9·59	214,563	11·20	220,175	11·43
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ..	20,643	1·08	28,926	1·51	25,795	1·34
Respiratory Diseases ..	83,047	4·33	91,103	4·75	89,588	4·65
Injuries	7,754	0·40	7,374	0·38	7,661	0·40
Other Causes	140,053	7·31	159,008	8·30	141,170	7·33
All Causes ..	453,563	23·66	529,576	27·63	507,609	26·36

There is a decrease in mortality under all disease headings except plague and injuries as compared with last year.

Contrast graphs of the monthly incidence of deaths under the chief epidemic and general causes for the year under report compared with 1924 and the mean of 1911-20 are shewn in two Charts III and V.

Comments on the causes of death are made in Section VI.

29. *Cantonments in Native States.*—The total number of births in cantonments situated in Native States during the year 1925 was 1,829 against 2,103 in 1924 giving a birth-rate of 16·42 per 1,000 of the population against 18·88 for the previous year. There were 2,173 deaths equal to a ratio of 19·51 against 2,166 and a ratio of 19·45. The statistics are tabulated below.

Statement showing the names of Cantonments with population and deaths from diseases for the year 1925

Cantonments	Population according to census of 1921	Area in sq. miles.	Average population per sq. mile	No. of births	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Number of deaths						
						Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries
Aden. Municipal Limits ..	44,000	70	629	754	17·14	..	4	..	351	345	149	20
Aden. Purely Civil Population of Cantonment ..	650	7·44	87·37	5	7·69	..	..	..	11	1	1	2
Baroda ..	2,934	1·09	2,934	35	11·93	..	2	..	23	1	..	..
Deesa ..	5,449	3	1,816	92	16·88	..	..	..	50	4	..	1
Mhow ..	31,734	6·5	4,882	270	8·51	1	1	..	120	9	49	..
Nasirabad ..	15,959	8	1,994·7	471	29·51	..	1	..	122	21	47	8
Neemuch ..	10,490	4·52	2,539	196	18·68	..	..	..	105	4	..	..
Rajkot ..	175	·50	350	6	34·28	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Total ..	111,391	101·05	1,003·3	1,829	16·42	1	8	..	785	385	246	31

Cantonments	from		Ratios of deaths per 1,000 of population.								
	Other Causes	All Causes	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases	Injuries	Other Causes	All Causes
Aden. Municipal Limits ..	467	1,336	..	·09	..	7·98	7·84	3·39	·45	10·61	30·36
Aden. Purely Civil Population of Cantonment ..	3	18	..	..	..	16·92	1·54	1·54	3·08	4·62	27·70
Baroda ..	3	29	..	·68	..	7·84	·34	..	..	1·02	9·88
Deesa ..	31	86	..	..	..	9·18	·73	..	·18	5·19	15·78
Mhow ..	105	285	·03	·03	..	3·78	·28	1·54	..	3·31	8·97
Nasirabad ..	77	276	..	·06	..	7·64	1·31	2·95	·50	4·82	17·28
Neemuch ..	30	139	..	..	..	10·01	·39	..	..	2·86	13·26
Rajkot ..	1	4	..	..	..	17·14	..	..	..	5·71	22·85
Total ..	717	2,173	·01	·07	..	7·05	3·46	2·21	·28	6·43	19·51

30. *Rainfall.*—Everywhere the rainfall was much below the average and the position in the greater part of the Presidency became one of anxiety at the end of August and remained so throughout September. In October, however, the situation improved somewhat. A brief summary of each division is given separately.

Konkan.—In June and July excellent showers of rain both copious and well distributed were received. In August it was up to the requirements of the crops except in parts of Thana district. In October good rain was received in South Konkan and light to fair rain in the North.

Deccan.—In June and July, the area of the Deccan adjoining the Western ghats received good showers of rain while in the Eastern areas the rainfall was scanty and considerable anxiety was felt. In Sholapur district the rains were scanty. In the North Deccan the rainfall was generally satisfactory except in East Khandesh where more rain was urgently required. In August the rainfall was up to the requirements in Khandesh only. In the rest of the Deccan Division, the condition had deteriorated and in a large part of the Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur districts the crops were just holding their own. Fortunately good rain was received in Ahmednagar district and a few other affected areas during the 1st week of August which materially improved the outlook. In certain parts of Satara and the portion of the surrounding area the rains were abnormally deficient and all hopes were centred on the chance of September rains. During September and October throughout the Deccan and South Deccan the crops were doing well. In South Deccan, fairly heavy rains were received and thereby the situation of this part became considerably improved while in North Deccan very little rain was received in October.

Karnatak.—Western portions of Karnatak received excellent showers in June while in the eastern areas it was deficient in July. In September more rain was needed especially in the above ghat talukas of the Kanara district. In October the whole of Karnatak had fairly heavy rains which resulted in the improvement of the situation.

Guzerat.—In June and July fairly satisfactory rains were distributed in Guzerat except Surat. In North Guzerat more rain was needed in August to save the crops. Rainfall was particularly deficient in September, while in October it was totally absent throughout Kathiawar and North Guzerat States.

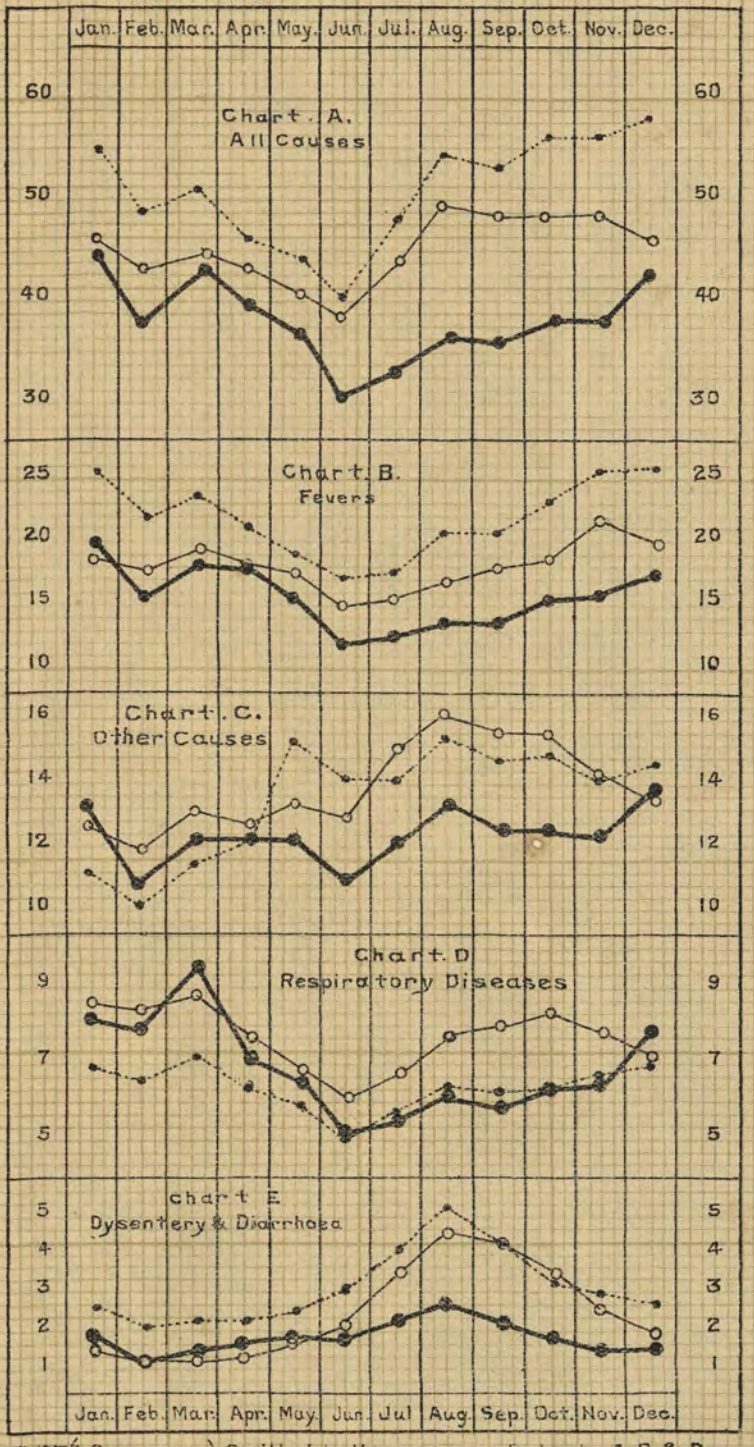
31. Prices of food grains in Guzerat and Konkan districts were generally the same as those of the last year, whereas in Sind and in the Deccan (except Sholapur and Satara) they were higher. In the Karnatak there was a fall by 33 per cent.

Chart III

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM CHIEF CAUSES

1925 ●—● 1924 ○—○ Previous average* ·····

Scale figures represent deaths in thousands.



* 1918 (Influenza year) Omitted in the average of charts A, B, & D.

SECTION VI

History of Chief Diseases

General Remarks

32. As already stated the total death figure shows that, with the exception of 1922, the year 1925 was the healthiest since 1887. A fall in the actual number of deaths occurred under practically all the separate major headings of causes of death. Thus, comparing the figures with those of the preceding year "Intestinal Diseases" show a reduction of 28 per cent., "Fevers" 14 per cent., "Other Causes" 12 per cent. and "Respiratory Diseases" 9 per cent., while the chief epidemic diseases—Cholera, Small-pox, Plague and Influenza combined show a reduction of 37 per cent.

The only major head which shows a slight increase over last year is Plague. But for this, the total death rate would have been lower even than in 1922. The most noticeable feature of the year was the almost complete absence of Cholera, only 57 deaths having occurred throughout the Presidency. There was also a satisfactory drop in the figures for Respiratory Diseases, Dysentery and Diarrhoea, and "Other Causes"—all of which showed an upward tendency in 1924.

June, as usual, was the healthiest month in the year. This is due to the fact that the mortality from Plague and Small-pox has fallen by them, while the rise caused by Dysentery and Cholera (if any) has not yet begun. The mortality from Fevers, Respiratory Diseases and All Other Causes is also low during June.

On the other hand the greatest number of deaths usually occurs during the months of August, September and October, a time when Fevers, Plague and Cholera are added to the high rates for Dysentery and Diarrhoea and "Other Causes".

In the early months of the year, the death-rate is kept up chiefly by Fevers, Small-pox and Plague.

The following paragraphs deal with the deaths under the different headings and further comparison is shewn in the table in paragraph 28 and in graphic form in the Charts inserted in this report.

Fevers

33. 183,764 deaths (95,148 males and 88,616 females)—the lowest figure recorded since 1875—were registered as due to Fevers against 214,563 in 1924 and a quinquennial mean of 220,175. The death-rate was 9·59 against 11·20 in 1924 and a quinquennial mean of 11·43. This decrease is chiefly attributable to actual decrease in the number of deaths from fevers but partly to improved registration.

The annual mortality recorded under this heading in previous years is given in the following table :—

Year	Fever deaths	Rate per mille	Year	Fever deaths	Rate per mille
1901 to 1910 mean .	258,497	14·00	1920 ..	266,092	13·58
1911 to 1915 „ ..	247,926	12·66	1921 ..	226,100	11·80
1916 ..	262,401	13·40	1922 ..	197,888	10·33
1917 ..	298,919	15·26	1923 ..	196,231	10·24
*1918 ..	1,284,013	65·55	1924 ..	214,563	11·20
1919 ..	274,759	14·03	1925 ..	183,764	9·59

*Influenza year.

The distribution of fever deaths is shown in Annual Form No. IX. In the Presidency as a whole, all the Registration Districts show a decrease of fever deaths over the figures for the previous year, with the exception of Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier and Kanara. The highest death-rates were recorded in Sukkur (17·02), Larkana (14·28), Nawabshah (14·09), Thar and Parkar (13·41), Kolaba (13·14), Upper Sind Frontier (12·87), East Khandesh (12·29), West Khandesh (11·93), Broach (11·82), Thana (11·76), Kanara (11·51), Ahmedabad (11·17), and Sholapur (11·16).

The urban death-rate was 6·11 and the rural 10·43 as compared with 6·98 and 12·22 respectively in 1924. The highest urban death-rates from fevers in the Presidency proper were recorded in Pandharpur (21·65), Barsi (20·21), Ankleshwar (19·48), Yeola (18·84), Dohad (15·93), Mehmedabad (15·23), Dakore (14·65) and Dholka (14·63), and in Sind, Garhiyasin (29·64), Ratodero (22·11), Nawabshah (20·22), Kamber (16·02), Sukkur (15·64), Rohri (14·68) and Jacobabad (14·29).

Details of sub-headings of deaths from Fevers are as follows:—

34. *Malaria.*—48,505 deaths against 49,821 in 1924. The figures are for Sind, 31,403 (or 76 per cent. of the total fever deaths). Southern Registration District, 7,598, Central 5,280, Western 2,953 and Guzerat, 716, as compared with 32,484, 8,113, 6,771, 1,416 and 572, respectively in 1924. 555 deaths were registered in Bombay City against 465 in 1924.

The death-rate from malaria for the Presidency as a whole was 2·53 against 2·60 in 1924. Excluding Sind, the rate was 1·07 against 1·09 in 1924. The urban and rural death-rates were 0·95 and 2·91 respectively against 0·90 and 3·01 in 1924.

As usual rural death-rates are considerably higher than urban. The highest rural death-rates from malaria were recorded in Sind. Sukkur was the district of greatest severity showing a rural death-rate of 15·29, Nawabshah coming next with a rate of 11·47. The other district rural rates were Larkana 11·30; Upper Sind Frontier 10·14; Thar and Parkar 9·65; Hyderabad 9·43 and Karachi 7·38. Out of the 7 districts in Sind (excluding Karachi, Nawabshah and Thar and Parkar) all show a slight increase in mortality from malaria over the previous year's figures. This is curious because 1924 was a malarial epidemic year and all the conditions necessary for setting up an epidemic of malaria such as excessive flooding and high rainfall were present, whereas in 1925 no such conditions prevailed and it would have been naturally supposed that there would have been a marked reduction in malarial deaths. It is probable that in the first quarter of the year under report malaria was carried over from the previous year as the highest mortality from malaria is shown during these months. The increase is very small in Jacobabad and Hyderabad districts whereas in Larkana and Sukkur districts it is very marked. By urban circles the highest death-rates were recorded in Garhiyasin 24·78, Nawabshah 17·32, Rohri 14·68, Matiari 12·28, Larkana 11·76, Mirpurkhas 11·80 and Sehwan 10·42

and the lowest in Karachi ·03, Shikarpur 1·41 and Kambar 1·97. No malaria deaths were recorded in Sukkur or Jacobabad towns, as was also the case last year.

In the Presidency, Kanara (4·67), Dharwar (3·78), Poona (3·77), Ahmednagar (2·15) and Belgaum (1·91) districts returned the highest rural rates and the rates for Jambusar (11·65), Dakore (6·26), Kapadvanj (6·08), Lonavala (6·02), Umreth (5·42), Panwel (3·60), Karwar (3·25) and Bhiwandi (3·20), were the highest for towns.

35. *Anti-Malarial Measures.*—For the treatment of sufferers, 24 Subordinate Medical Service Officers were appointed on special duty—5 for Kanara, 3 for Thana, 3 for West Khandesh, 2 for Poona, 2 for Ratnagiri, 2 for Karachi, 2 for Larkana and 1 each for Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Thar and Parkar, Nasik and Dharwar districts.

Distribution of Quinine.—During the period under report, Government sanctioned (1) Rs. 50,000 for free distribution of quinine and (2) Rs. 65,000 for sale of quinine at post offices.

Out of the first grant, Rs. 38,000 were spent on supplying quinine to various officers in the Presidency through the Revenue and other officials, quinine worth Rs. 15,600 being distributed among school children in Sind through the Educational Department. Quinine was also distributed by the Assistant Directors of Public Health, Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination and selected vaccinators.

About 250 lbs. of quinine powder remaining over from old stock was distributed among the villagers, the largest issue in the Presidency proper being Rs. 3,800 worth in Kanara district.

Out of the second grant of Rs. 65,000, Rs. 48,834 were spent in purchasing quinine powder and making up packets, etc., for sale at post offices. The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, credited Rs. 27,868 realised from the sale into the Government Treasury.

During the year under report, no grant for the cheap sale of quinine treatments (hydrochloride) was sanctioned by Government but some 418 parcels of old stock remaining at certain Treasuries were sold chiefly to Government servants at the rate of Rs. 4 per parcel.

The following samples of comments on the utility of this Quinine policy received from district officers may be given—

The President, District Local Board, Kolaba, states—

" As regards experience in general, and in schools in particular, it can be said with confidence that the treatments were found very efficacious ".

The Collector of West Khandesh reports—

" Educated and advanced classes make use of quinine freely in cases of malaria and fevers. Backward classes are still averse, but if its advantages are properly explained to them, they do not object to take quinine. The services of doctors on anti-malarial duty have proved to be of much value in Taloda and Nandurbar talukas in the malarial season and the use of quinine is now highly appreciated by the villagers in general in these talukas as it has been found fairly effective in checking malaria."

The Collector of Sukkur reports—

" The efficacy of quinine in the prevention and cure of malarial fever is fully recognised and the free distribution of the drug has considerably popularized its use."

The Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, reports in similar terms.

The Collector of Panch Mahals reports :—

" Generally the quinine distributed did much good by preventing malarial fevers Now a days people like to use quinine in the season of malarial and other fevers. They like to use pills as they find it difficult to use powder. If quinine is supplied in pills as was done before, its use will be larger."

The Collector of Thar and Parkar reports :—

" As a large balance of quinine powders from the supply received in 1924 was left over, quinine was distributed to the public in powder form only. It was not liked by the people on account of the taste left in the mouth with the result that it was taken only when absolutely necessary ; if the drug is distributed in the form of pills the demand will be still greater."

The Collector of Nawabshah reports :—

" From the statistics kept by the various school-masters in connection with the administration of quinine and the observations recorded by them, it appears that most of those boys who had taken quinine regularly as a preventive from the very commencement of the malarial season did not at all suffer from the disease, and the few that were attacked by it got over it easily."

The Collector of Kanara reports :—

" The Administrative Officer of the School Board of the District Local Board reports that the system has been working satisfactorily. The public of this district are already fully aware of the value of quinine and the demand is considerable. The scheme of free distribution has been received with great satisfaction by the public who are usually convinced of the efficacy of the drug in cases of malaria."

The Collector of Thana reports :—

" The general aversion towards quinine is now on the whole disappearing and there is a visible tendency to ask for the drug as its prophylactic value is being realised by the public. A regular campaign through the Police Patils and other suitable agencies will more effectively combat malaria."

There is thus a consensus of opinion that the drug is advancing in popularity among the people, pills or tablets naturally enough being preferred to powder.

36. *Enteric Fever.*—2,305 of the " Fever " deaths were registered as due to Enteric, against 3,204 in 1924. The accuracy of death-figures allocated to this sub-head especially in rural areas is not to be relied on. The figures are, for the Southern Registration District 1,100 ; Sind 637 ; Central 406 ; Guzerat 17 and Western 6 as compared with 1,576 ; 890 ; 541 ; 27 ; and 10, respectively, in 1924. One hundred and thirty-nine deaths were recorded in Bombay City against 160 in the preceding year.

37. *Measles.*—4,072 deaths were registered against 4,233 in 1924. Western Registration District recorded the highest number of deaths—1,452 ; Central 864 ; Southern 730 ; Guzerat 608 and Sind 267. In Bombay City 151 deaths were recorded. The highest death-rates for urban areas were recorded in Nandurbar (3·32), Gadag-Bettigeri (3·23), Erandol (2·08), Dharangaon (1·88), Shikarpur (1·62), Ankleshwar (1·45), Bhusawal (1·44), Sholapur (1·36), Belgaum (1·21), Broach (1·10) and Ahmedabad (·96).

38. *Relapsing Fever.*—Only 4 deaths were reported from this cause as compared with 24 in the previous year. The distribution of these

deaths is shown in Appendix IV [Annual Form No. VI (*a*)], *viz.*, 2 from Bombay City, 1 from Belgaum town and 1 from Panch Mahals district. The disease is probably more widely distributed than these figures would suggest. Unless cases actually come under the observation of a medical man they are not likely to be recognised and the deaths are put down to fever.

Kala Azar.—One death was reported from Bombay City.

Influenza

39. A review of the Influenza mortality from 1918 shews this year's epidemic to have been the mildest of all, the total number of deaths recorded during the year being 192 against 578 in the preceding year. Out of these Bombay City recorded nearly half (94) against 117 in 1924. The highest number of deaths was registered during March and April (30).

The following table shews the estimated number of deaths from Influenza during the first two years of its appearance and the registered deaths for each succeeding year :—

Year	No. of deaths	Year	No. of deaths
1918	1,041,481	1922	1,222
1919	39,786	1923	991
1920	16,690	1924	578
1921	3,679	1925	192

It will be seen that a steady diminution is maintained.

A small outbreak occurred in Dera a village in the Larkana district of Sind where 20 deaths were recorded during the early months of the year.

17 deaths were reported among the coolies of the Shivrajpur Mines. A rise in the incidence was said to coincide with spells of cold weather when, owing to the habit of the coolies of crowding together in their living rooms and obstinately refusing medical treatment the number of cases and deaths went up steadily. Quinine and other expectorant mixtures were given to those who would take them.

Karachi City which was free during 1924 returned 7 deaths. In connection with the epidemic of Bombay City the Executive Health Officer reports :—

" The type of the disease was mainly respiratory but some cases of abdominal type were seen. The disease was prevalent in mild form in all wards of the City. Leaflets instructing the public what to do for the prevention of the disease were distributed throughout the City and they were advised to avail themselves of the medical relief afforded at the municipal dispensaries. Influenza vaccine was not used."

Respiratory Diseases

40. 83,047 is the total number of deaths recorded (45,671 males and 37,376 females) as due to Respiratory Diseases against 91,103 in

1924 and 89,588 the quinquennial mean. The death-rate was 4·33 against 4·75 in 1924 and a quinquennial mean of 4·65. The mortality list for previous years is as follows :—

Year	Deaths	Rate
1901-10 mean	57,723	3·12
1911-15 „	62,181	3·17
1916	79,882	4·08
1917	90,667	4·63
1918	119,680	6·11
1919	98,633	5·04
1920	96,486	4·93
1921	93,336	4·87
1922	82,682	4·31
1923	84,334	4·40
1924	91,103	4·75
1925	83,047	4·33

The death-rate under this heading is with the exception of fevers the highest in the Presidency.

Guzerat and the other districts surrounding Bombay-Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Poona—return the highest rates. In Guzerat the congested towns are responsible for most of the deaths, while the rural areas of these heavily infected districts probably contract the infection from Bombay City through the agency of the coolies and others who flock there for employment and, having contracted disease, return with it to their homes.

There is a great need for better education in the methods of prevention of these diseases, for the relief of congestion in the big towns, and the provision of greater facilities for treatment.

The highest death-rates were returned from the Collectorates of Surat (10·17), Broach (8·54), Kaira (8·21), Ahmedabad (7·68), Poona (5·15), Ahmednagar (4·70), Ratnagiri (4·28) and Kolaba (3·64). Bombay City recorded a death-rate of 11·57 from this cause as compared with 13·72 in the year preceding.

The urban rate (8·51) greatly exceeds the rural (3·31) as compared with 9·43 and 3·62 in 1924. Urban areas record much higher rates than rural, the result of congestion and consequent facility for spread of these diseases and probably also to more correct allocation of deaths under the head. The highest death-rates for urban areas were recorded in Ahmedabad (15·84), Poona City (13·16), Umreth (13·12), Surat (12·69), Hyderabad (12·09), Kalyan (11·72), Bhiwandi (11·57), Mirpurkhas (10·75) and Nadiad (10·56).

41. *Phthisis.*—17,832 deaths from this cause were registered equivalent to a death-rate of 0·93 for the Presidency as a whole. The corresponding figures for 1924 were 18,469 and 0·96 respectively. By Registration Districts, the total figures were Central 5,425 ; Guzerat 4,503 ; Western 3,134 ; Southern 2,518 and Sind 1,061, as compared with 5,601 ; 4,793 ; 2,610 ; 3,008 and 1,048 in the previous year.

In Bombay City, phthisis deaths were 1,191 equal to a death-rate of 1·04 compared with 1,409 or a death-rate of 1·33 in the previous year.

The urban death-rate was 1·58 and the rural 0·77 against 1·69 and 0·79 in the previous year. The highest death-rates for urban areas were recorded in Bhiwandi (5·66), Ranebennur (3·88), Ahmedabad (3·80), Athni (3·77), Hyderabad (3·71), Poona City (3·36), Chiplun (3·27), Kalyan (3·24), Ilkal (2·87), Surat (2·78), Rander (2·75) and Ratnagiri (2·73).

The highest death-rates for rural areas were recorded in the districts of Ratnagiri (2·45), Kolaba (2·43), Kaira (1·63), Ahmedabad (1·35), Surat (1·10), Broach (1·04) and Thana (1·04).

Phthisis is a disease of town life congestion playing an important part in disseminating the disease. The disease affects persons in the prime of life the mortality being highest between 20 and 40 years.

Of the 252 deaths recorded in Kanara district, 180 occurred in below-Ghat talukas and the remaining 72 in the above-Ghat. The below-Ghat talukas are considered to be otherwise generally healthier than above-Ghat talukas which consist of forest areas. The higher mortality from phthisis in below-Ghat talukas may be attributed to the fact that these talukas recruit a large amount of labour for mills in Bombay. Dearness of living, congestion and conditions of work in Bombay probably expose them to dangers of contracting the disease.

These remarks would apply also to Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Thana districts which supply labour to Bombay City.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Sind Registration District, reports :—

"In Hyderabad town 240 deaths from consumption were recorded during the year under report against 231 in 1924 and 209 during 1923. On the advice of the Health Officer, the municipality applied to the Commissioner in Sind to make phthisis a notifiable disease which has been sanctioned. The Health Officer states that he hopes to take steps to restrict the ravages of the disease by necessary prophylactic measures. Hyderabad municipality has now decided to open a Tuberculosis Dispensary on the lines of Karachi Dispensary."

Tuberculosis Institution.—"The Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary in Karachi City is doing good work. During the year under report, 23,060 patients attended of whom 15,132 were found suffering from tuberculosis, while 7,928 were kept under observation or suspected of tuberculosis. One thousand and ninety-seven new patients were admitted during the year. The Lady Health Visitors visited 27,439 houses and reported 905 cases; of these 549 were of tuberculosis. Four thousand and fifty-nine visits were paid by the Nurse and 3,649 visits by the Medical Officer to see patients suffering from this disease."

42. *Pneumonia.*—18,950 deaths were registered equivalent to a death-rate of 0·99 per mille for the Presidency as a whole. The corresponding figures for 1924 were 19,482 and 1·02. By Registration Districts; (3,996) deaths were recorded in Sind; (3,655) in Guzerat; (1,479) Central; (1,221) Western and (149) Southern as compared with 3,472; 3,521; 1,930; 687 and 155 respectively in 1924. Bombay City registered 8,450 pneumonia deaths against 9,717 in 1924.

The urban death-rate was 3·55 and the rural 0·37 against 3·93 and 0·31 respectively in 1924. Amongst the highest urban death-rates were those of Mirpurkhas (9·37), Umarkot (8·81), Poona City (8·31), Nadiad (7·11), Hyderabad (6·39), Surat (5·65), Kalyan (5·42), Bulsar (5·03), Nasik (4·66), Karachi (3·41) while the highest rates for rural areas were recorded in the districts of Thar and Parkar (3·09), Surat (2·37) and Broach (1·52).

Cholera

43. The Presidency was practically free from Cholera, only fifty-seven deaths having occurred—by far the lowest figure recorded during the last fifty years.

Of these 57 deaths, 20 occurred in the Western, 18 in the Central, 4 in the Southern, 2 in the Guzerat Registration Districts, and 12 in Bombay City.

There was thus nothing in the nature of an epidemic although cases occurred over a fairly wide area, fourteen districts out of twenty in the Presidency proper (Sind escaped infection completely) being infected.

In all 32 towns and villages were affected. Details for all districts are given in Annual Form No. VII and Charts IV and V show the progress of the disease.

The following table gives the deaths recorded since 1900 :—

Year	Deaths	Year	Deaths
1900	163,200	1913	5,134
1901	13,600	1914	17,779
1902	3,229	1915	377
1903	1,825	1916	19,841
1904	13,156	1917	17,003
1905	5,396	1918	8,834
1906	46,119	1919	51,551
1907	7,656	1920	2,047
1908	1,759	1921	3,521
1909	28,714	1922	2,768
1910	3,694	1923	9,221
1911	5,817	1924	8,236
1912	64,505	1925	57

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Western Registration District writes :—

"The immunity from Cholera enjoyed by this Registration District during the year under report is remarkable, and though I hesitate to speak with certainty, watching the course and progress of the disease during the past several years makes me inclined to attribute this immunity to the following factors :—

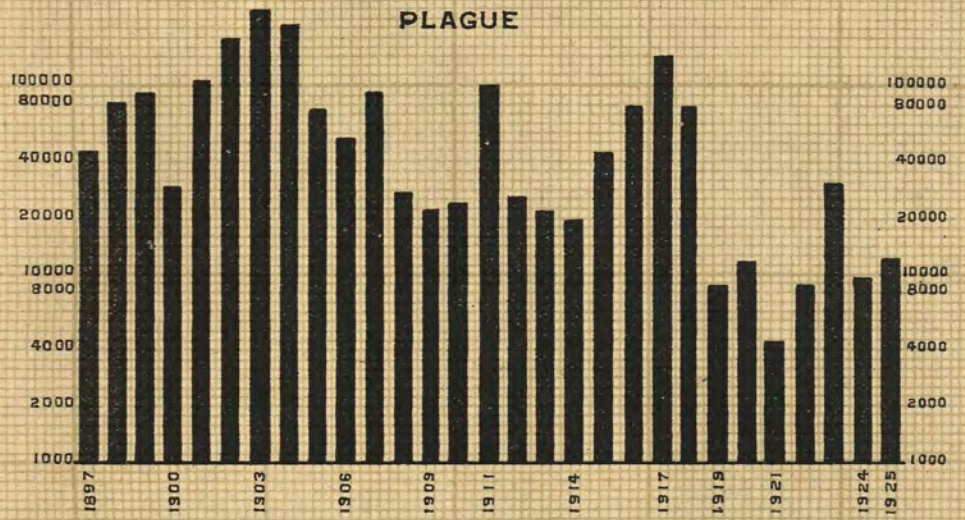
'The Western Registration District is what may be termed a "mixed Division" composed of the Khandesh, one district belonging to the Deccan proper, *viz.*, Nasik, and three Konkan districts, *viz.*, Thana, Bombay Suburban and Kolaba. The geography, physiography and climatic conditions of these three groups are different and even the ethnology of the people inhabiting them is not the same. Naturally the sources through which different epidemic diseases enter these three groups vary.'

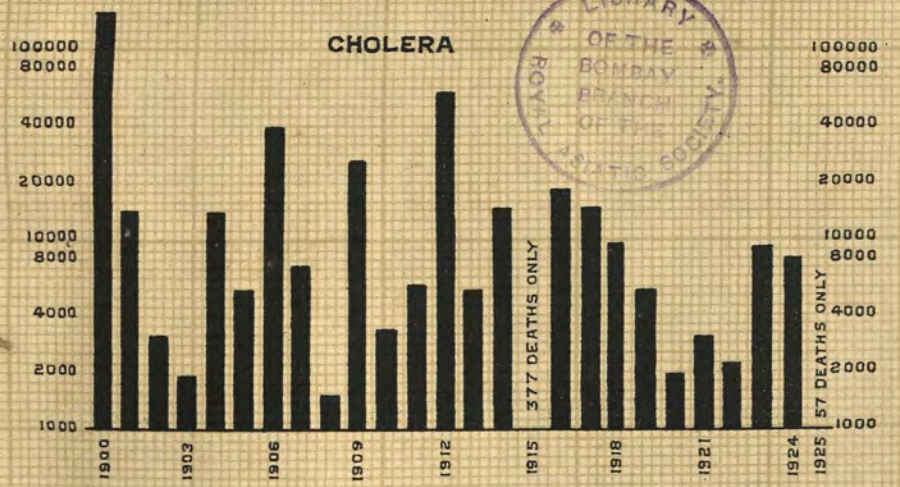
"It has been my experience that Khandesh gets its infection of cholera from the Central Provinces and Berars, the big rivers rising in these Provinces and passing through Khandesh being mainly responsible for spreading the disease and also through

CHART IV

ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Scale figures represent actual deaths. For Plague & Cholera, figures are at their log: intervals and only those above 1000 are shown.





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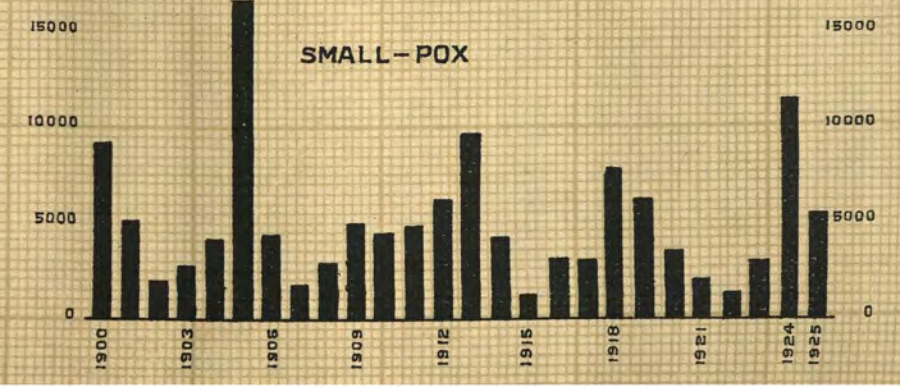


the human intercourse between the Central Provinces, the Berars and Khandesh. A third factor which is also responsible for bringing infection of cholera into Khandesh is the influx of pilgrims returning from Pandharpur fair through cholera infected parts of the Nizam's Dominions. In Nasik District, the infection generally enters either directly from the North when cholera is prevailing in Khandesh, or from the east when Ahmednagar, or adjoining territory of H. E. H. The Nizam is infected, or pilgrims returning from Pandharpur fair through cholera infected parts. The disease then spreads along the rivers. In Thana, Bombay Suburban and Kolaba districts, Bombay is mainly responsible for spreading the disease.

" During the year under report, there was no cholera prevailing in the places which form the sources of infection in the different parts of this Registration District, the rainfall in 1924 all over this division was abundant, the copious late rains prevented water running low in wells and tapping distant sources of pollution, and these factors combined accounted for the remarkable freedom from cholera enjoyed by this division in 1925."

As long as infection is kept away from the rivers, an outbreak can be checked to a certain extent by permanganting the wells, etc., but in the case of villages drawing their water from rivers as in Khandesh and along the Krishna Valley, this is impossible; the infection spreads rapidly down-stream and an epidemic results.

44. To take the registration districts separately, their history is as follows :—

The Western Registration District recorded twenty deaths against 2,948 in 1924. In West Khandesh the disease was reported from two villages. There were eleven cases and four deaths. In Nasik district the disease appeared in three rural circles and was reported from five villages. There were seven attacks and seven deaths. In Thana district the disease appeared in two rural circles and was reported from four villages. There were five cases and five deaths. In the Bombay Suburban district the disease appeared in two rural circles and one town circle and was reported from three villages. There were three attacks and two deaths. In Kolaba district the disease appeared in two rural circles and was reported from two villages. There were four attacks and two deaths.

In the Central Registration District, deaths registered from cholera were eighteen as against 1,532 in 1924. In all ten villages—three town circles and seven villages were affected. Two attacks and two deaths occurred in Shirasmarg in Pathardi peta. The cases were imported from H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions. The infection in other cases affected was local. One death occurred in Sholapur city.

In the Southern Registration District, a few cases were reported here and there, five attacks and four deaths being registered during the year against 3,257 deaths in 1924. Of the four deaths registered two were from the Belgaum and Athni town circles, one in Parasgad rural circle of the Belgaum district, the fourth case being reported from Sulebhavi village in Hungund rural circle of the Bijapur district. The first case of cholera in Belgaum town occurred on 9th March 1925, it was found that the case was an imported one from Kakti village in Sangli State.

In the Guzerat Registration District, only two deaths from cholera were reported against fifty-six in 1924. One death occurred in Jalalpur

village of the Surat district. Another death was reported from Broach town circle and was stated to be imported from Amod town in Broach district.

The province of Sind was free from cholera during the whole year.

45. The usual precautionary and preventive measures were carried.

Expenditure on cholera outbreaks :—During the year under report, a grant of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned by Government for measures against outbreaks of cholera, *e.g.*, the supply of potassium permanganate for disinfection of village water supplies, and of cholera treatments. Out of this sum, approximately Rs. 1,000 were spent.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea

46. This heading shows a considerable decrease on the previous year's figures—20,643 deaths (11,115 males and 9,528 females) against 28,926 in 1924 and also on the mean for the last five years (25,795) and for the preceding quinquennium (23,945). The death-rate was 1·08 against 1·51 in 1924 and 1·34 the quinquennial mean. Although there has been a satisfactory reduction in the death-rate, a steady toll of life is taken annually by these diseases, the total deaths never having fallen below 20,000 while the deaths from cholera, small-pox and plague rarely approach this figure.

Improvement in general sanitation and water-supplies, when funds are available, should do much to reduce this wastage of life.

The number of deaths registered under dysentery and diarrhoea in previous years is as follows :—

Year	Deaths	Year	Deaths
1901–1910 mean ..	52,919	1922	21,118
1911–1915 „ ..	39,455	1923	22,238
1916–1920 „ ..	34,156	1924	28,926
1921 ..	26,799	1925	20,643

The urban death-rate was 1·46 and the rural 0·98 against 2·01 and 1·39 respectively in 1924. The highest death-rates for urban areas were recorded in Pandharpur (3·49), Bhiwandi (3·20), Borsad (2·89), Surat (2·78), Malegaon (2·44) and Ahmednagar (2·18). The highest death-rates for rural areas were recorded in the districts of Ahmednagar (2·32), Belgaum (2·28) and Kanara (2·26).

47. *Dysentery.*—Under the first sub-heading 3,612 deaths were registered against 6,517, the death-rate being 0·19 against 0·34 in 1924. The urban death-rate was 0·35 and the rural 0·15 as compared with 0·50 and 0·30. Two towns returned death-rates above one per thousand of population, *viz.*, Gokarn (1·81), Bhatkal (1·82).

48. Under Diarrhoea 17,031 deaths were recorded against 22,049. The death-rate was 0·89 against 1·17 in 1924. The urban death-rate

was 1·12 and the rural 0·83 as compared with 1·51 and 1·09 respectively in 1924. Eight towns returned death-rates above two per thousand of population, *viz.*, Pandharpur (3·45), Bhiwandi (2·95), Borsad (2·89), Malegaon (2·36), Surat (2·24), Ashta (2·22) and Gokarn (2·10).

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, reports :—

" The highest urban diarrhoea death-rate of 2·10 was returned from Gokak town and 1·34 from Dharwar and Bagalkot town circles. "

At the request of the President of the Dharwar Municipality, the Assistant Director of Public Health made an investigation into the prevalence of intestinal diseases in Dharwar. He found the water in the Kalgeri tank and Moti Talao heavily polluted. The water from the former—although the main supply of the town is not purified in any way.

Plague

49. There was a slight rise in mortality from Plague as compared with the previous year. But for this increase, the total death-rate of the Presidency for 1925 would have been the lowest since 1887 (23·66), that is before plague appeared in India. Since 1918 there has been a big drop in the annual mortality. A return in 1923 to the high rate common before the war was followed by a fall in 1924 and the slight increase last year does not necessarily indicate a recrudescence of the disease. During the year under report 12,601 deaths were registered equal to a death-rate of ·66 as contrasted with 9,214 and a death-rate of ·48 in the preceding year.

The total number of deaths recorded in each year since 1903 is given below :—

Year	Number of deaths	Year	Number of deaths	Year	Number of deaths
1903 ..	281,269	1911 ..	100,399	1919 ..	9,626
1904 ..	223,957	1912 ..	28,984	1920 ..	13,857
1905 ..	71,363	1913 ..	25,288	1921 ..	4,672
1906 ..	51,525	1914 ..	20,060	1922 ..	8,379
1907 ..	93,609	1915 ..	43,824	1923 ..	33,741
1908 ..	27,345	1916 ..	79,507	1924 ..	9,214
1909 ..	24,316	1917 ..	162,874	1925 ..	12,601
1910 ..	25,043	1918 ..	79,478		

The distribution of plague given in detail in Annual Form No. XII shews that the heaviest mortality occurred once again in the Dharwar, Satara and East Khandesh districts with milder epidemics in Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kanara. The Ratnagiri district which was involved for the first time for some years in the preceding epidemics (1923 and 1924) was again infected but not extensively.

Other districts of the Deccan were only slightly infected while Gujerat and Sind (with the usual exception of Karachi) escaped entirely. In

the Dharwar district the epidemic prevailed throughout the year. The maximum mortality occurred in October, Ranebennur suffering most heavily. In East Khandesh district the epidemic also prevailed throughout the year. In Satara district the maximum mortality occurred in October as in the case of Dharwar; Satara City escaped infection.

The chief preventive measure relied upon is inoculation, special inoculators being appointed at the outbreak of an epidemic to supplement the Medical Officers of dispensaries, private practitioners and others. Routine trapping operations are carried on throughout the year at Belgaum, Nipani, Satara, Sholapur, Malegaon, Dhulia, Karachi, Hyderabad and for shorter periods in many other towns. Systematic evacuation is rarely practised in these days.

Details of the various outbreaks are as follows :—

In Dharwar District 3,733 deaths were recorded against 751 in the preceding year. The death-rate was 3·60 against ·72 in 1924. Among the talukas Nargund, Mundergi and Ron were free while Ranebennur, Kod and Karajgi suffered heavily the death rates returned being 12·28, 11·79 and 7·24. Among the towns Ranebennur was the worst affected with 311 deaths or a death-rate of 22·33. Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag towns reported 9, 16 and 22 deaths respectively. Out of 18 registration circles and 1,277 villages, 14 circles and 193 villages reported deaths. Navalgund town was quite free.

Two temporary S. M. S. Officers were engaged for inoculation work. They performed 5,136 inoculations in 39 villages. They visited all the infected areas of the district and explained the advantages of inoculation to the villagers who were assembled there.

In Bijapur district 686 deaths were recorded against 409 in 1924. The death-rate was ·86 against ·51 in the preceding year. Sindgi and Indi talukas and Bijapur town suffered heavily returning 230, 221 and 130 deaths respectively. Bijapur taluka recorded 94 deaths. Bilgi and Badami talukas and Guledgud and Ilkal towns were free from infection.

In Belgaum district 626 deaths were registered against 975 in 1924. The death-rate was ·66 against 1·03 in the preceding year. Chandgad Peta and Hukeri Taluka reported 64 and 148 deaths respectively. Gokak Taluka recorded 143 deaths. Among the towns Gokak was the worst affected contributing 149 deaths giving a death-rate of 14·92 while Belgaum returned 59 with a death-rate of 1·63. Out of 15 talukas 10 were affected and out of 1,069 villages 41 reported deaths. The highest incidence was recorded in October (125 deaths). Khanapur, Parasgad and Murgod talukas, Nipani town and Belgaum cantonment enjoyed complete immunity.

In Kanara district 78 deaths were registered against 51 in 1924. The death-rate was ·19 against ·13 in the preceding year. Haliyal, Mundgod and Sirsi talukas bordering on the worst affected areas of Dharwar district were affected; Haliyal suffered heavily.

The Assistant Director reports :—

" Enquiries were made of the Belgaum Municipal Health Department as to the alarming reports regarding the septicemic and pneumonic kind of plague cases occurring in town and as a result it was found that the epidemic was not of a serious type and that every endeavour was made by the Municipality to check its spread. Anti-plague serum was freely supplied to all medical practitioners in the town for inoculation purposes at a cost of Rs. 1,500. "

In Central Registration District 4,449 deaths were recorded against 3,981 in 1924. Out of these, Satara district which was the chief area of mortality returned 3,292 deaths against 2,087 in 1924. Karad was the worst affected taluka 1,976 deaths occurring in 53 villages, the highest number of deaths (487) being recorded in October. No death was reported in April or May. Karad town carried over infection from last year and returned 51 deaths. Walwa taluka recorded 742 deaths; 14 villages were affected. Islampur town of the same taluka was infected in August and reported 13 deaths. Eleven villages in Patan taluka were affected and returned 383 deaths. In Satara taluka four villages were infected and returned 45 deaths while Satara town enjoyed complete immunity.

A Temporary S. M. S. Officer was engaged for inoculation duty. He performed 1,551 operations in 16 villages.

In Sholapur district 620 deaths were recorded against 960 in the previous year. The death-rate was ·84 against 1·29 in 1924. The highest incidence was in the months of January, February and March, 602 deaths being recorded during the period. The district was free from May to November. Sholapur town suffered heavily returning 522 deaths out of the total of 620. It was declared free from plague on the 27th April 1925. The highest incidence was recorded in January (237 deaths).

The Health Officer Sholapur reports :—

" Of the anti-plague measures, the most important ones, designed to afford protection to the community in the presence of an actual epidemic, are inoculation and evacuation. Of these inoculation remained unpopular with the bulk of people in the City in spite of all our efforts to bring home to the people the remarkable protection that inoculation afforded to the individual. The only measure that appeared somewhat popular and to have some practical value in the eyes of the people was evacuation. But owing to the imperfect way in which it was carried out and to the fact that it was never carried out promptly, much of the value of evacuation, as a preventive measure was lost. For these reasons and owing to the fact that the indiscriminate emigration of people from infected to uninfected parts of the City could not be controlled, as the Municipality was averse to the idea of introducing compulsory measures, it became very difficult to bring the epidemic under control, in spite of well directed measures. "

In Ratnagiri district 337 deaths were recorded against 607 in the preceding year, the corresponding death-rates being ·33 and ·53. The highest incidence was in February. Ratnagiri and Dapoli talukas and Mandangad Peta recorded 70, 135 and 64 deaths respectively. Ratnagiri town recorded 97 deaths.

In Ahmednagar district 152 deaths were recorded against 206 in the preceding year. The death-rate was ·21 against ·28 in 1924. Pathardi Peta was worst—89 deaths in two months. In all 11 villages were affected in the whole district.

With the exception of one case which was imported from Sholapur town in February, Poona town enjoyed comj lete immunity from plague. Only two villages were affected in the district contributing 15 deaths as contrasted with 121 in the preceding year.

In Western Registration district 2,802 deaths were recorded against 2,516 in 1924. Plague prevailed throughout the year except in June in East Khandesh district. The Pachora and Jamner talukas were the worst affected—622 and 744 deaths respectively of the total 2,550 occurring in these talukas. Bhadgaon, Erandol, Chalisgaon and Jalgaon recorded 264, 245, 155 and 151 deaths respectively. Jalgaon, Erandol and Parola towns recorded 120, 134 and 30 deaths. The towns of Bhusaval, Chalisgaon, Chopda, Amalner and Yawal enjoyed complete immunity. Out of 23 Registration Circles and 1,478 villages in the district 13 Circles and 149 villages were infected.

In West Khandesh district 31 deaths were recorded against 43 in the preceding year. The infection was chiefly confined to Dhulia town which recorded 28 deaths.

In Thana district 168 deaths were registered against 229 in the preceding year. The death-rate was ·22 against ·30 in 1924. The disease prevailed throughout the year.

Nasik district was practically free from plague. One suspicious indigenous case was discovered in Nasik City on 31st March but the source of infection could not be traced. Necessary preventive measures were adopted.

In Bombay Suburban district 5 deaths were recorded during March, July and August against 12 in the preceding year.

In Kolaba district 46 deaths were recorded in January, March and April against 115 in the preceding year. The death-rate was ·08 against ·20 in 1924. Six villages were affected.

In Bombay City 174 deaths were recorded against 409 in the preceding year. The death-rate was ·15 against ·48 in 1924. Ratting operations—643,503 rats were caught and destroyed, 426,094 were examined and 2,006 found to be plague infected. The daily average number of traps issued was 770.

In Sind Registration District 50 deaths were recorded against 122 in the previous year. All of these were recorded against Karachi town. The disease was prevalent in the town throughout the year excepting June and July. The Assistant Director reports :—

" An outbreak occurred among the employees of the Indian Flour Mill where a number of plague infected rats were found. There were altogether 26 cases and 16 deaths. This epidemic was immediately brought under control by drastic measures taken by the Municipality. "

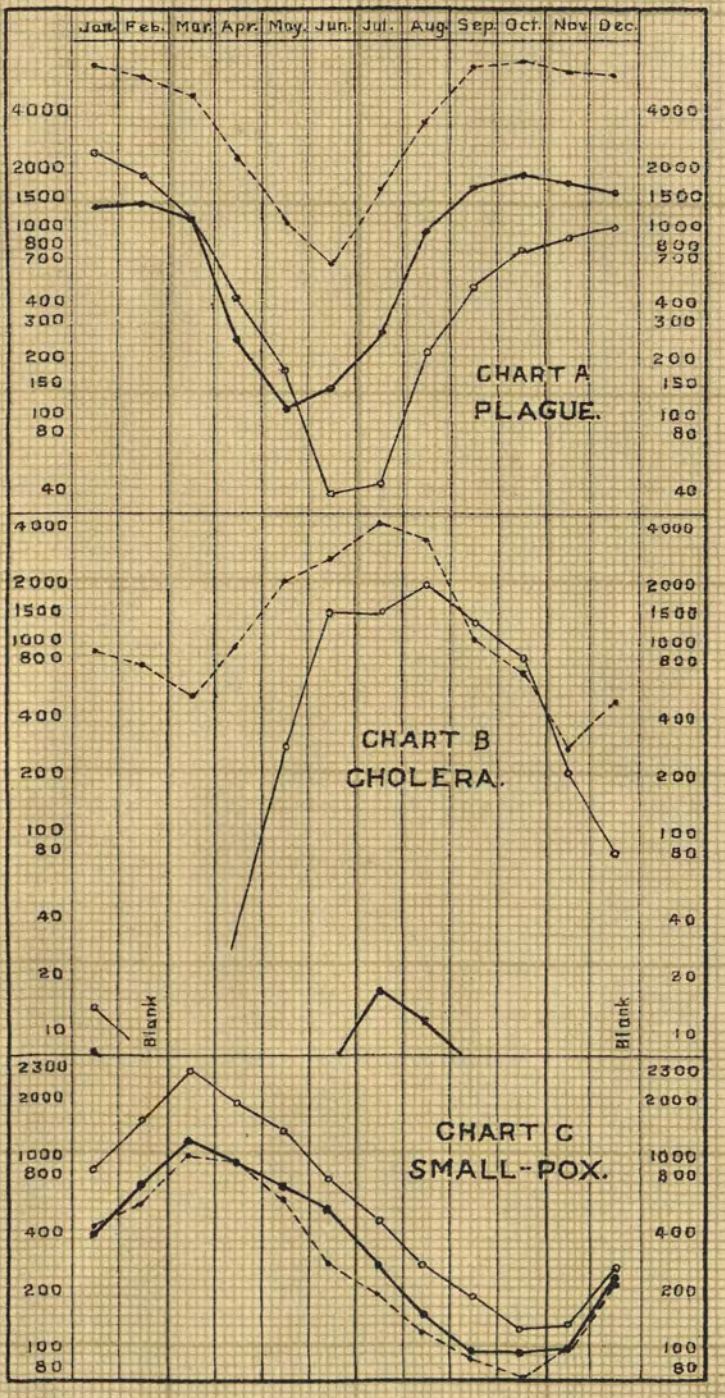
Rat traps from the stock in use during the Belgaum and Dharwar operations were sold or lent to local bodies for use as a preventive measure.

50. The total number of persons inoculated during the year under report was 60,831 as compared with 60,327 in the previous year. Out

CHART V

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

1925 ——● 1924 o—o 1911-20 MEAN •----•



Index figures are at interval of logs & represent actual deaths.

of these 57,197 were performed in British Territory and 3,634 in Native States.

The total number of persons inoculated in each year since 1914 is given below :—

Year	No.	Year	No.	Year	No.
1914 ..	62,497	1917 ..	241,139	1921 ..	39,208
1915 ..	128,800	1918 ..	36,571	1922 ..	73,098
1916 ..	211,907	1919 ..	28,307	1923 ..	145,395
		1920 ..	49,117	1924 ..	60,327
				1925 ..	60,831

During the year under report 83 cases of plague amongst persons inoculated were reported of which 32 died. Out of the 83 cases 27 were attacked within 10 days of inoculation.

By-districts the number of operations was 18,118 in Dharwar ; 10,190 in Belgaum ; 6,594 in Sholapur ; 3,470 in East Khandesh ; 3,385 in West Khandesh ; 3,056 in Ratnagiri ; 3,054 in Bijapur and 2,437 in Satara. In the towns of Belgaum, Sholapur, Hubli, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Edlabad and Bijapur 9,772 ; 6,594 ; 4,286 ; 3,339 ; 2,437 ; 2,424 and 1,230 inoculations were performed respectively and in Bombay City 5,684 (as against 6,689 in the preceding year). 6,891 inoculations were performed in jails mostly in the Common Prison Bombay (5,503) and in Bijapur Prison (702).

Small-pox

51. 5,644 deaths from small-pox (2,846 males and 2,798 females) were registered against 11,152 in 1924. The death-rate was 0·29 against 0·58 in 1924 and 0·21 the quinquennial mean.

This represents a 50 per cent. reduction on the mortality for the previous year, the worst since 1905. The excess of mortality during the year over the mean is chiefly due to the 1924 epidemic carrying over into 1925. 82 per cent. of the mortality occurred during the first 6 months of the year, March recording the maximum mortality. A study of Chart V (Small-pox) will show that the small-pox year normally begins about October November, reaches its maximum in March or April and then declines.

The annual mortality for previous years is given below :—

Year	No. of deaths	Year	No. of deaths
1901–1910 mean ..	4,962	1923	2,811
1911–1920 „ ..	5,074	1924	11,152
1921 ..	1,771	1925	5,644
1922 ..	1,170		

Distribution.—Detailed figures are given in Annual Form No. VIII.

While all the Collectorates were infected, the following suffered most heavily—Broach reported 287 deaths or a ratio of 0·93, Kanara 355 (0·88), Sukkur 379 (0·74), Sholapur 492 (0·66), Ratnagiri 560 (0·48), Thar and Parkar 189 (0·48), Larkana 260 (0·43), Kolaba 212 (0·38), Karachi 199 (0·38), Ahmedabad 326 (0·37), Thana 234 (0·31), and Surat 212 (0·31). In Bombay City 565 deaths were registered equal to a ratio of ·49 against 1,231 and 1·07 respectively in 1924.

265 Registration Circles with 1,308 villages were infected.

The highest urban death-rates were recorded in Yawal (5·05), Shikarpur (2·91), Karwar (2·90), Garhiyasin (2·82), Sholapur (2·45), Pandharpur (2·22) and Jacobabad (2·03).

Of the 5,644 deaths from small-pox, 1,375 were of infants under one year and 2,646 of children between one and ten years of age.

52. The Officers of this Department enquired into the vaccinal state of 3,279 cases of small-pox with the following results:—

1,789 were among the vaccinated and 1,490 among the unvaccinated. Of the former 49 died, giving a case mortality of 2·7 per cent and of the latter 316, giving a case mortality of 21·2 per cent. The average age of vaccinated persons attacked was 19 against 8 for the unvaccinated persons and the average age of the vaccinated persons fatally attacked was 29 against 9 for the unvaccinated.

53. The following is a short summary for each Registration District:—

The heaviest incidence occurred in Central Registration District with 1,272 deaths while Sind returned 1,228 deaths, Southern 870, Guzerat 850, and Western 859 as compared in that order with 2,270; 687; 225; 1,410 and 5,329 in 1924.

Sind.—In all 5,517 cases with 1,228 deaths were reported against 1,909 cases and 687 deaths in 1924. Thus, while in Sind the epidemic attained its maximum intensity during the year 1925 in all the other Registration Districts it had begun to decline before the year commenced. Of 1,228 deaths from small-pox, 283 were among infants under 1 year, 542 between 1 and 10 years and the remaining 403, above 10 years. Out of 5,134 towns and villages in Sind, 243 were affected by small-pox. In the rural districts (excluding town circles), the highest death-rate (0·49) was recorded in Thar and Parkar and the lowest (0·09) in Hyderabad. Thar and Parkar district suffered heavily from small-pox. In view of the retrenchment effected by the District Local Board, the vaccination establishment had been reduced by 6 vaccinators from 1st December 1923. Consequently large numbers of children remained unvaccinated. An additional permanent establishment of 8 vaccinators and 1 candidate vaccinator is now sanctioned. In Karachi City small-pox was prevalent throughout the year. In all 231 cases resulting in 56 deaths were notified. On enquiry the Health Officer, Karachi, reported that a mild epidemic of small-pox occurred amongst the unvaccinated population of Marwaris who had come from Hassur district. 13 cases were discovered from one house and 6 from neighbouring houses

in the same street; out of these 19 cases, only 2 were found to have been vaccinated. Efforts were then made to vaccinate the unprotected children and those who refused vaccination were prosecuted. In Hyderabad town the epidemic was of a mild type only 24 cases and 12 deaths being reported. In Sukkur town 190 cases and 41 deaths occurred. Small-pox broke out in Shikarpur town on 6th January 1925 and continued up to 8th October. In all 215 cases and 161 deaths were reported. Small-pox appeared in Larkana town on 3rd January 1925. Seventy-three cases and 15 deaths were reported. The Chief Officer, Larkana Municipality, reported that the first case occurred in the headquarters of the Police Lines. In Jacobabad town small-pox continued over from last year. 107 cases and 23 deaths were reported.

54 cases of small-pox were treated at the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Karachi; of these 37 were vaccinated and 17 unvaccinated. There were 4 deaths among the vaccinated and 11 deaths among the unvaccinated. Of the 11 deaths, 5 were Muhammadans, 4 Christians and 2 Hindus.

In the Central Registration District, small-pox was severe in two districts—Ratnagiri and Sholapur. Out of 79 registration circles 57 were affected against 75 in 1924. 288 towns and villages reported deaths. In Ratnagiri district 3,901 cases and 560 deaths were reported. In many cases the source of infection was from Bombay. In Sholapur district the total number of attacks and deaths were respectively 2,080 and 492. The infection was chiefly local.

In the Guzerat Registration District, 2,531 attacks and 850 deaths were reported. Broach, Ahmedabad and Surat districts were severely affected. In Broach district although the town circles were free with the exception of Broach town which reported only 7 deaths, there were 1,117 cases and 287 deaths. In Ahmedabad district all the rural circles except Prantij and all the town circles were affected. 595 cases and 326 deaths were reported. Of the 326 deaths, Ahmedabad City and Viramgaon town were responsible for 192 and 34 deaths, respectively. In Surat district 727 cases and 212 deaths were reported. All the rural and town circles were affected. Out of the district total of 212 deaths, Surat town alone reported 109 deaths. Infection was slight in Kaira and Panch Mahals districts which reported 12 and 13 deaths, respectively.

In the Southern Registration District, 7,391 attacks and 870 deaths were reported against 1,939 and 225 respectively in 1924. Kanara was the worst affected Collectorate in the whole Division, 2,531 cases and 355 deaths being recorded against 165 and 23 respectively in 1924. All rural and town circles except Gokarn and Bhatkal were affected. The epidemic was severe in Karwar rural circle and town circle which reported 134, deaths or a mille ratio of 3·00, and 42, or a ratio of 2·90 respectively. A growing tendency to oppose vaccination in the Kanara district is the chief cause of the high incidence in that district. In the Belgaum district 2,201 cases and 251 deaths were recorded against 212

and 43 respectively in 1924. All the rural circles and Belgaum town were affected. There were 48 deaths in this town. Small-pox was prevalent in an epidemic form in Belgaum town for a period of about 3 months. The first case occurred on the 6th January 1925. In the Bijapur district, 1,376 cases and 167 deaths were reported. All the rural circles, and Bijapur and Guledgud town circles were affected. Guledgud town returned the highest mortality rate of 0·81. In the Dharwar district 1,283 attacks and 97 deaths were recorded against 1,283 and 123 respectively in 1924. All rural circles except Mundargi and all town circles except Ranebennur and Navalgund were affected. The highest mortality (37) was registered in Gadag-Bettigeri. In Belgaum town a vigorous vaccination campaign was carried out to check the epidemic. The services of the municipal sanitary inspector, birth and death registration karkun and ward peons were made available for this work. The Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Belgaum district was deputed to supervise the work. One extra candidate vaccinator was entertained by the District Local Board, Bijapur, for vaccination work in the severely affected places in the district. The assistance of private medical practitioners was also sought for in the performance of additional vaccination work in Bijapur Town.

In the Western Registration District, 859 deaths were recorded against 5,329 in 1924 and 2,005 the mean of the previous 5 years. 55 registration circles with 338 villages were affected. East Khandesh, Thana and Kolaba Collectorates reported 315, 234 and 212 deaths, respectively as compared with 1,680, 570 and 615 in 1924. of 859 deaths, 250 were under one year and 462 between one and ten years of age. April returned the highest number of deaths. The infection in Nasik, West Khandesh and Bombay Suburban districts was mild, and vaccination campaigns were carried out in several affected places. The President, Alibag Municipality, was advised to undertake such a campaign. The Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination of the whole Division inspected 50 schools in their charge and sent a list of children needing vaccination to the vaccinators in whose charge the schools were situated.

Provisions of Sections 1 to 32 of the District Vaccination Act came into force within the local limits of the municipal district of Dhulia with effect from 15th June 1925.

Injuries

54. There were 7,754 deaths recorded from Injuries of which 4,368 were among males and 3,386 among females. The number registered in 1924 was 7,374 while the decennial mean was 7,782 as will be seen from the following table :—

Year	Number of deaths
1901–1910 mean	6,879
1911–1920 mean	7,725
1921	7,888
1922	7,810
1923	7,514
1924	7,374
1925	7,754

Further comparisons arranged under the various heads are set forth in the following table :—

	1925			1924		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Drowning	1,154	1,715	2,869	1,171	1,446	2,617
Poisoning ..	111	48	159	98	43	141
Hanging	186	82	268	161	77	238
Wounding	1,053	472	1,525	1,020	442	1,462
Wild Beasts	39	11	50	40	6	46
Snake-bite	903	484	1,387	761	458	1,219
Rabies	182	88	270	168	80	248
Railway Accidents ..	117	26	143	130	37	167
Other Causes	623	460	1,083	764	472	1,236
Total ..	4,368	3,386	7,754	4,313	3,061	7,374

Snake-bite deaths.—1,387 deaths were attributed to snake-bite against 1,219 in 1924. The highest number occurred in Ratnagiri district, *viz.*, 258. Next in order were Thana 161, Satara 86, Thar and Parkar 60, Kolaba 59 and Nasik 57 while Bombay City reported 3. Ratnagiri, Thana and Satara also headed the list last year. In the Southern Registration District, there were 123 deaths from snake-bite ; of these 82 were among males and 41 among females. 97 deaths were enquired into : in 26 cases the snake was identified as a cobra and in these the interval between the bite and death varied from 15 minutes to 18 hours. In Guzerat Registration District 188 deaths from snake-bite were reported. Of these 101 deaths were caused by " black serpents ", 22 by " cobras " and 65 by others, unidentified. The interval between bite and death varied from a few minutes to 48 hours in the case of " black serpents " and an hour to 17 hours in the case of " cobras. "

Rabies—270 deaths were reported under this head against 248 in the previous year. Ahmedabad district recorded the highest number 38, Kaira 30, West Khandesh 20, Satara 18, Sholapur 17 (of which 7 occurred in the city), Ahmednagar 16 and Poona district 16.

In the Southern Registration District, out of the total number of 1,406 deaths from injuries, there were 120 deaths under " Murder ". Belgaum district recorded 40, Dharwar 35, Bijapur 30 and Kanara 15.

Deaths by suicide continue to increase. The total is 595 (350 males and 245 females) against 550 (337 males and 213 females) in 1924 and

518 in the previous year. Details for the districts returning the highest number are as follows :—

District	Drowning	Poisoning	Hanging	Wounding	Railway	Total
Bombay City ..	9	45	9	18	..	81
Dharwar ..	11	4	46	..	..	61
Bijapur ..	1	1	38	1	..	41
Kaira	23	7	9	..	..	39
Belgaum ..	2	2	28	3	..	35
Surat	22	..	5	..	..	27
Poona	15	9	3	..	..	27
Thana	5	3	16	2	..	26

Other Causes

55. 140,053 deaths (70,935 males and 69,118 females) were registered as compared with 159,008 in 1924 and a quinquennial mean of 141,170. The death-rate was 7·31 against 8·30 in 1924 and a quinquennial mean of 7·33. The rate thus returned to the steady level from which it departed last year. The annual mortality for previous years is as follows :—

Year	Number of deaths	Ratio per mille
1901–1910 mean	140,618	7·61
1911–1915 „	144,911	7·40
1916–1920 „	164,773	8·41
1921	134,263	7·01
1922	130,766	6·82
1923	140,154	7·31
1924	159,008	8·30
1925	140,053	7·31

56. Deaths during child-birth—one of the sub-heads of "Other Causes" shows a welcome decrease from 4,059 to 3,502. For the Southern, Central, Western, Guzerat and Sind Registration Districts, the total deaths were 782, 731, 621, 414 and 840 respectively, as compared with 912, 895, 668, 437 and 998 in 1924. In Bombay City 114 deaths were recorded during the year against 129 in 1924.

Taking the Presidency as a whole, one woman was reported as having died as the result of child bearing to every 190 live births as compared with one per 168 in 1924. The urban and rural figures were one per 111 and 218, respectively, against 88 and 200 in the preceding year.

Amongst Collectorates the toll of life exacted by child-birth is still greatest in Kanara where a mother died for every 46 births registered as compared with 45 in the previous year. The maternal mortality rates for other Collectorates of the Southern Registration District were Dharwar 1 to 140, Belgaum 1 to 243 and Bijapur 1 to 271. Elsewhere the following districts show high rates :—Thana 1 to 98 births, Poona 1 to 189,

Kolaba 1 to 198 and Ratnagiri 1 to 206. The Sind rates are still higher, *e.g.*, Sukkur 1 to 64 births, Nawabshah 1 to 66, Thar and Parkar 1 to 73, Larkana 1 to 83, Hyderabad 1 to 85 and Karachi 1 to 92. Sind towns also continue to show extreme rates, for example, Larkana a maternal death in every 19 births, Shikarpur in every 24, Sukkur in every 45, Karachi in every 96 and Hyderabad 1 in every 173. Hyderabad, Karachi and Shikarpur show a reduction on last year's figures. The activities of Miss Piggot in Hyderabad, of the Women's Health and Educational Society in Shikarpur, and the provision of more maternity homes in Karachi City may claim a large share in bringing this about. In Larkana, on the other hand, the maternity death-rate shows a set back. The " Mrs. Hamidoli Maternity Home " has now been started on a small scale in that town and it is hoped that good results will be obtained in the near future.

In Bombay City one mother died for every 175 births. Amongst towns Nadiad shows a figure of 55, Poona City 56, Surat 70 and Ahmedabad 87.

57. The number of deaths from the chief causes for each collectorate, by months are shown in Annual Forms Nos. VII to XII.

SECTIONS VII AND VIII

No Remarks

SECTION IX

Sanitary Works—Civil

Municipalities

58. The abolition of Kharda municipality in Ahmednagar district during the year reduced the number of municipalities (excluding Bombay City) to 155 with a total population of 2,671,161. Their aggregate income for the year amounted to Rs. 2,22,83,289 of which Rs. 1,46,12,348 or just over 65 per cent. was raised by taxation, giving an incidence per head of population of Rs. 5-7-6 which is an increase of seven annas, three pies per head as compared with the previous year. Taxation varied between Rs. 16-4-8 per head in Karachi City and Re. 0-9-6 in the small municipality of Ashta (Satara district). These figures include a special conservancy cess in the case of many municipalities.

The incidence of income and taxation per head of population in the larger municipalities is as follows :—

	Income	Taxation
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	26	23
Karachi	27	16
Ahmedabad	10	8
Poona	9	6
Surat	8	6
Sholapur	7	5

The expenditure on public health measures came to Rs. 10 per head of population in Karachi City and averaged Rs. 2-7-0 for all remaining municipalities.

The following table shows the birth and death-rates amongst the municipal population in each district. Out of 155 municipalities, 30 suffered from small-pox, 21 from plague and 9 from influenza. Cholera was almost entirely absent.

In 4 Revenue districts as compared with 9 in 1924, the municipal death-rate exceeded 30 per 1,000 of population. Comment on death-rates in principal towns has already been given in paragraph 21.

STATEMENT A

Showing by districts combined birth and death rates for Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1925

District	Number of Municipalities	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population				
			Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Influenza	From all causes
Ahmedabad ..	9	40·27	..	·70	..	·02	34·77
Kaira	8	38·05	..	·04	·01	..	28·07
Panch Mahals ..	2	38·22	..	..	..	..	20·67
Broach	3	41·19	0·2	·11	..	..	27·17
Surat	3	33·29	..	·80	..	..	30·63
Thana	4	25·72	·05	·02	·63	·02	23·09
Ahmednagar ..	3	28·52	..	·08	..	..	17·96
East Khandesh ..	12	35·81	..	·41	1·69	.	25·02
West Khandesh ..	7	38·06	..	..	·38	..	23·68
Nasik	7	26·16	..	06	02	..	23·85
Poona	11	19·35	·02	·11	..	·01	29·31
Satara	12	24·54	..	·02	·82	..	18·71
Sholapur	5	34·05	..	1·99	3·00	..	35·92
Belgaum	6	28·42	·02	·56	2·38	·02	24·17
Bijapur	4	32·84	..	·43	1·67	..	30·03
Dharwar	10	29·33	..	·24	3·73	·02	27·79
Kanara	8	25·00	..	1·09	·34	..	19·66
Kolaba	7	21·32	..	·18	·68	..	19·15
Ratnagiri	4	25·58	..	·28	1·37	..	19·30
Karachi	5	44·07	..	·33	·22	·03	26·57
Hyderabad ..	6	32·97	..	·16	..	..	26·43
Sukkur	5	30·42	..	1·99	..	·01	27·94
Larkana	5	31·01	..	·66	..	..	26·02
Nawabshah ..	2	16·64	·05	..	..	..	9·24
Thar and Parkar ..	2	13·03	..	..	..	..	24·89
Upper Sind Frontier ..	1	19·22	..	2·03	..	..	20·46
Bombay Suburban District	4	16·28	·01	·09	·06	..	17·25

59. The Assistant Directors of Public Health in the course of their regular tours and casual visits continued to make a point of conferring with the local authorities and officers on matters that concern them in common.

Perseverance in this line of instruction cannot fail to further develop an appreciation of the possibilities in the way of improving the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. As a result of these tours which have been systematically performed for many years past, the municipalities

show signs of awakening interest in the sanitary condition of their towns and the advice of this department is much more frequently asked for than formerly.

Complete sanitary surveys were made by the Assistant Directors of Public Health in 11 towns in Western Registration District, 11 in Central Registration District, 4 in Southern Registration District, 14 in Gujerat Registration District, and 23 in Sind, while advice in sanitary matters was given by these officers in 42 more. Action was taken by many of the municipalities in matters of conservancy, water-supply, the prevention of spread of epidemics and in measures of more general nature of which the following is a brief summary.

New drains were constructed at Bhiwandi and Nasik and one new catch-pit was built on the intercepting drain at Nasik. Dharangaon, Jalgaon, Chalisgaon, Betawad, Nipani, Bail-Hongal, Dharwar, Hubli, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Guledgud constructed new gutters.

The Engineering Department of Ahmedabad spent Rs. 60,000 in levelling their storm water courses, sloping the sides of roads, making new kutcha drains and keeping the old pucca ones in good order, and constructed two new storm water drains, one 1,100 feet in length with a capacity of draining about 100 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 60,000 and another smaller one of about 600 feet.

Amalner, Nadiad and Broach purchased motor lorries for the removal of sullage, rubbish, etc.; Ahmedabad constructed 10 new double bullock sullage water carts while Rs. 3,275 were spent on new materials for the night-soil depôt. Gadag purchased more land for a night-soil depôt.

At Nasik old urinals were repaired and new ones constructed. At Viramgaon 4 masonry urinals were built. The cesspools of most of the houses in Kurla were covered with air-tight covers.

Umreth constructed one new latrine; Dohad one new latrine of 10 seats; Gadag 22 new public latrines and Ahmedabad added 12 new seats to existing pucca latrines. Dakore filled up borrow pits and provided one latrine surrounded by walls for females. In Nadiad all pit-privies were treated with chunam and salt. Surat purchased 60 new dust-bins. Some public latrines were constructed at Bijapur.

Broach, Dakore, Kaira and Dohad distributed quinine free of charge.

Congestion and over-crowding was dealt with in Belgaum, Saundatti-Yellamma, Bail-Hongal, Hubli and Bagalkot by acquisition of houses and widening the municipal roads.

Hand-pumps and electric motors with cisterns have been attached to public wells by the Broach municipality which also spent Rs. 982 for boring new wells. At Jalgaon, a well of 30 feet diameter was dug at a cost of Rs. 5,550 (in the Meherum Tank).

A Rat destruction campaign was conducted in Ghoti B. K. (Nasik district.)

Hyderabad-constructed new drains at a cost of Rs. 24,000, three more up-to-date urinals of the flushing type lined with glazed bricks and two public latrines for females.

Jacobabad repaired existing roads, public latrines, and slaughter-houses.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Gujarat Registration District, states that the Nasik system of trenching night-soil is working satisfactorily in 11 towns in Gujerat. This system has proved a greater success in Nadiad than in any other town, the muncipality having realised Rs. 957 from the sale of poudrette while Viramgam realised Rs. 91-8-0 against Rs. 113 last year, and Dohad Rs. 105. If this system is properly run giving scrupulous attention to details, it will create a good demand for manure in Gujerat as well as in other towns where it is efficiently carried out. The system has been recently introduced also in Malegaon, Dhulia, Dharangaon, Bhusawal, Jalgaon, Belgaum, Dharwar and Sukkur.

60. *Municipal Health Staff.*—During the year under report fully qualified Medical Officers of Health were employed in Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona and Sholapur. In Karachi and Ahmedabad qualified Assistant Health Officers were also employed. Dhulia, a second class municipal town, employed a Health Officer possessing the qualifications required for a first class town. Health Officers holding the medical degree of the Bombay University in addition to the Sanitary Inspector's certificate were employed at Bandra and Bijapur. Nasik had a Health Officer possessing the qualifications of a Medical Officer for a second class town, while Dakore and Nadiad employed Licentiates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons holding Sanitary Inspector's certificates. Dr. Gune, L.M. & S. continued to hold charge at Pandharpur.

Seventy-eight qualified Sanitary Inspectors were employed in 36 towns as compared with 74 and 32 respectively in 1924. Ahmedabad had 15; Poona 8; Sholapur 7; Surat 6; Karachi 4; Nasik, Kurla, Ahmednagar, Pandharpur, Gadag, Bijapur and Sukkur 2 each; and the following 1 each—Dhulia, Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Chopda, Amalner, Trimbak, Thana, Kalyan, Bandra, Satara, Malegaon, Barsi, Panchgani, Belgaum, Hubli, Bagalkot, Viramgam, Bulsar, Broach, Rander, Hyderabad, Larkana Tando Adam and Rohri.

61. *Training of Sanitary Officers.*—Ninety-one students were on the class roll, 63 of whom together with 19 students from previous classes made up the total of 82 that appeared for the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination. Of these 55 passed the examination and obtained the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London. Among the successful candidates were 5 medical graduates of the Bombay University, five L.C.P.S., two Veterinary graduates, two Sub-overseers and one Non-commissioned Officer of the R.A.M.C. More advanced classes were held for medical men and at a further examination 6 out of 13 were passed as qualified to fill the post of Health Officer of a second class town.

62. *Local Sanitation by Dispensary Medical Officers.*—Twenty-six Dispensary Medical Officers in Western Registration District, 10 in Central Registration District, and 15 in Gujarat Registration District, gave advice to local bodies and assistance in public health matters. The Medical Officers at Modasa, Dholka and Sanand, receive a small allowance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 from the municipality for such advice.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Western Registration District, however, states that year by year medical officers in charge of local dispensaries are taking less and less interest in public health matters. The main reason given for this is the reluctance of local authorities to act upon their advice. It is unfortunate that this should be so, for the medical officer's work brings him into close touch with the people of all classes and should enable him to do much to interest them in public health matters and to promote the welfare of the town.

63. *Sanitary Board.*—Report published independently.

64. *Town Improvement Schemes.*—No town improvement schemes for which Government grants were given were completed during the year.

65. *Extension of Village Sites.*—Progress in this direction may be summarized as under :—

West Khandesh.—Two acres, seven gunthas of land were acquired for the village of Nardana, Taluka Sindkhed. Village planning was attended to.

Bijapur.—Twenty villages are in need of new gaothans : in 10 of these acquisition proceedings are completed and plots have been handed over ; in two villages Government land has been added to gaothan while in three acquisition proceedings are in progress.

Kaira.—Twenty-seven gunthas of land were acquired at Davol village, Taluka Borsad. Village planning was also attended to.

Karachi.—Ten acres of Government land were added to Jokhios village in deh Khakhar, Karachi Taluka. The area was not acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

Larkana.—Twenty-five acres of land were acquired at Kambar where plots were sold by public auction.

66. *District and Taluka Local Boards.*—The aggregate income of the 27 District Local Boards and 222 Taluka Local Boards amounted to Rs. 1,70,93,779. Income and taxation per head of population were Rs. 1-1-6 and Re. 0-4-10 respectively against Rs. 1-0-11 and Re. 0-3-9 in 1924. A total sum of Rs. 21,71,618 was spent by these boards on communications while Rs. 7,25,094 were spent under the head of Public Health Works.

Under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1570 of 7th May 1925, the following grants were placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of Divisions for distribution among the District Local

Boards of the Presidency and Sind. These grants are intended to be utilized primarily for expenditure on roads and bridges :—

	Rs.
Northern Division	4,75,000
Central Division	5,00,000
Southern Division	4,25,000
Sind	4,42,000

Government also sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,09,221 in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2429 of 15th May 1925 for the improvement of village water-supplies which was distributed as follows :—Northern Division 32,000 ; Central Division 30,000 ; Southern Division 35,000 ; Sind 9,721 and Bombay Suburban Division 2,500. These grants were supplemented by allotments from Local Funds and popular contributions and were expended on constructing wells, tanks, troughs and cisterns, in repairing old wells and closing step-wells and in boring operations.

Six hundred and ninety draw-wells were constructed during the year of which 287 and 71 were in Sukkur and Surat districts respectively. Twenty-two steps-wells were converted into draw-wells.

67. *Notified Areas.*—There were 21 Notified Area Committees working in the Presidency during the year under report as compared with 22 in the previous year (committees which had not commenced work are excluded).

The population served by these committees was 86,439 and the total income from revenue excluding opening balance came to Rs. 3,40,430 giving an incidence of income per head of Rs. 3-15-0. The following tables show the details of income and expenditure and the combined birth and death-rates for Notified Areas in each district :—

STATEMENT B

Showing income and expenditure of the Notified Area Committees during the year 1925-1926.

Districts	Serial number	Names of towns and villages	Population	Income including opening balance	Expenditure.	Closing balance
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Suburban ..	1	Andheri ..	6,211	71,453	65,666	5,787
	2	Borivli	5,957	14,011	13,452	559
	3	Malad	8,520	35,362	26,677	8,685
	4	Santa Cruz ..	6,092	86,673	76,981	9,692
	5	Ville Parle ..	7,479	49,934	42,452	7,482
	6	Kandivali ..	3,444	9,997	4,012	5,985
Nasik	1	Manmad ..	7,266	35,193	18,578	16,615
Ratnagiri ..	1	Rajapur ..	6,361	31,433	22,405	9,028
	2	Khed	3,842	11,150	4,212	6,938
	3	Dapoli	2,689	10,276	7,069	3,207

STATEMENT B—*contd.*

Districts	Serial number	Names of towns and villages	Population	Income, including opening balance	Expenditure.	Closing balance
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bijapur	1	Hungund	5,562	3,201	2,801	400
Sukkur	1	Koti Sultan ..	1,696	2,055	963	1,092
	2	Mirpur	1,680	1,848	1,416	432
	3	Ubarao	1,716	2,747	1,898	849
	4	Daharki	1,657	3,040	1,386	1,654
Nawabshah ..	1	Nausharo	3,400	2,658	2,021	637
	2	Kandiaro	3,013	1,784	1,340	444
Karkhana ..	1	Mehar	2,746	14,014	8,449	5,565
	2	Khairpur Nathan Shah.	1,484	3,229	2,042	1,187
	3	Dadu	2,996	4,820	3,561	1,259
Hyderabad ..	1	Tando Jam ..	2,634	4,732	2,751	1,981
Total ..	21		86,439	3,99,610	3,10,134	89,476

STATEMENT C

Showing by districts of combined birth and death rates for Notified Areas during the year 1925

Districts	Number of Notified Areas	Ratio of birth per 1,000 of Population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				
			Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	In-fluenza	From all causes
Bombay Suburban ..	6	11·11	·03	·11	..	..	12·64
Nasik	1	13·23	..	..	..	..	10·45
Ratnagiri	3	31·77	..	1·24	..	..	25·33
Bijapur	1	30·03	..	..	..	..	20·42
Sukkur	4	30·29	..	..	..	..	31·18
Nawabshah	2	20·12	..	..	..	..	16·99
Larkana	3	21·17	..	..	..	..	18·26
Hyderabad	1	Not available (population.)	..	2·28	..	..	..

No works of importance were carried out during the year except that the Andheri Notified Area Committee completed the erection of a market and the Hungund Committee repaired wells. The Notified Area Committees at Andheri and Santa Cruz have decided to introduce motor lorries to remove privy water.

68. *Village Sanitary Boards.*—There is only one Sanitary Board in the whole Presidency, *viz.*, at Siddapur in Kanara district. Its income including opening balance was Rs. 597 and expenditure amounted to Rs. 372 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 225.

69. *Sanitary Committees and Village Panchayats.*—During the year there were working in all 599 Sanitary Committees and Village Panchayats.

Details of income and expenditure and of birth and death-rates for the population under their administration are given in the following tables :—

STATEMENT D

Showing by districts Income and Expenditure of the Sanitary Committees and Village Panchayats in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1925.

Districts	Number of Sanitary Committees and Village panchayats	Total income, including opening balance	Popular contribution	Total, expenditure	Closing balance
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	5	7,293	3,541	6,441	852
Kaira	27	44,191	13,086	22,056	22,135
Panch Mahals	5	5,784	4,495	3,444	2,340
Broach	14	29,944	3,486	14,918	15,026
Surat	15	20,896	8,009	16,474	4,422
Thana	34	41,814	19,213	29,164	12,650
Total, Northern Division ..	100	1,49,922	51,830	92,497	57,425
Ahmednagar	20	33,559	10,315	20,273	13,286
East Khandesh	30	1,85,660	10,315	1,21,239	64,421
West Khandesh	13	23,159	9,242	12,905	10,254
Nasik	26	38,246	8,826	17,538	20,708
Poona	19	39,439	4,561	19,393	20,046
Satara	28	12,108	4,220	9,413	2,695
Sholapur	8	12,301	48	10,117	2,184
Total, Central Division ..	144	3,43,472	47,527	2,10,878	1,33,594
Belgaum	41	51,983	12,593	24,599	27,384
Bijapur	20	34,831	2,711	11,231	23,600
Dharwar	47	54,885	9,721	23,124	31,761
Kanara	1	253	4	225	28
Kolaba	32	18,045	5,697	10,313	7,732
Ratnagiri	5	2,644	1,127	1,601	1,043
Total, Southern Division ..	146	1,62,641	31,853	71,093	91,548
Karachi	41	38,608	6,711	16,886	21,722
Hyderabad	39	46,374	9,111	21,880	24,574
Sukkur	16	17,492	4,483	10,400	7,092
Larkana	48	30,531	12,754	17,897	12,634
Nawabshah	26	45,341	8,497	24,695	20,646
Thar and Parkar	26	38,481	7,245	20,221	18,260
Upper Sind Frontier	12	21,401	3,259	12,213	9,188
Total for Sind ..	208	2,38,228	52,060	1,24,112	1,14,116
Bombay Suburban	1	4,724	3,070	3,543	1,181
Grand Total ..	599	8,99,987	1,83,340	5,01,123	3,97,864

STATEMENT E

Showing by districts combined birth- and death-rates for village Panchayats and Sanitary Committees in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1925.

Districts	Number of Village Panchayats and Sanitary Committees	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population				
			Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Influenza	From all causes
Ahmedabad ..	5	26·90	..	·06	..	..	17·64
Kaira	27	36·27	..	..	..	..	22·35
Panch Mahals ..	5	43·45	..	..	..	..	19·63
Broach	14	33·22	..	·62	..	..	22·05
Surat	15	38·14	·02	·41	..	·02	21·69
Thana	34	26·61	·01	·54	·07	..	16·08
Ahmednagar ..	20	36·12	..	·10	·01	..	20·11
East Khandesh ..	30	45·41	..	·21	5·46	..	31·58
West Khandesh ..	13	45·43	..	·51	..	..	26·66
Nasik	26	41·96	..	·04	..	..	24·52
Poona	19	28·38	..	·06	..	..	15·44
Satara	28	35·74	..	·13	3·19	..	22·66
Sholapur	8	33·54	·03	·12	·32	..	19·39
Belgaum	41	35·84	..	·31	·22	·01	20·42
Bijapur	20	38·93	..	·22	·03	..	23·00
Dharwar	47	37·25	..	·08	4·35	·01	29·68
Kanara	1	26·32	..	..	..	..	43·86
Kolaba	32	33·61	..	·42	..	..	22·98
Ratnagiri	5	28·11	·10	..	·99	..	19·65
Karachi	41	25·43	..	·65	..	..	19·63
Hyderabad ..	39	23·47	..	·16	..	..	29·56
Sukkur	16	25·68	..	·71	..	..	24·27
Larkana	48	24·73	..	·97	..	..	22·25
Nawabshah ..	26	28·11	..	·03	..	..	23·44
Thar and Parkar ..	26	24·37	..	2·40	..	..	28·60
Upper Sind Frontier ..	12	25·02	..	·89	..	..	25·09
Bombay Suburban ..	1	22·50	..	..	..	..	15·18

The Assistant Directors of Public Health during their tours inspected the sanitary arrangements of the villages where Committees or Panchayats existed and their recommendations for improvements were forwarded to the Revenue Officers concerned.

Examples of useful work done by Sanitary Committees and Village Panchayats are given below :—

Pachora conducted a rat destruction campaign at a cost of Rs. 604. Village Panchayats Indi, Muddebihal, Neelgund (Bijapur District)

removed over-growths of prickly pear, Talikot, Dhanore and Indi repaired roads. Dolkhamb distributed quinine. Varangaon constructed latrines. Neri B. K. and Wagholi constructed new gutters. The former spent Rs. 404 on the work. Palej has dug a drainage channel at a cost of about Rs. 5,000 which is a noteworthy step in the direction of the improvement of the village site and sanitation of the village. Deolali, Mulher, Deola, Dondaicha-Warwada and Shendurni paid attention to conservancy. Several village Panchayats and Sanitary Committees spent money on improvements to water-supplies.

SECTION X

General

Public Health Laboratories

70. The Poona and Karachi Public Health Laboratories continued their work throughout the year. Some bacteriological and pathological work was also done at the Municipal Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

Poona Laboratory.—Dr. J. B. Mama, D. P. H., remained in charge. As in former years the examination and purification of the Poona water continued to be the most important work of this laboratory. Daily samples of raw, settled, filtered and chlorinated water from the Poona Cantonment and Holkar Bridge Works (when in use), of raw and chlorinated water from the city supply, and of raw, filtered and chlorinated water from Pashan were examined.

The requisite daily doses of bleaching powder for the different supplies were also estimated and prescribed.

The working of these different installations, excluding the city, is in the control of the Sanitary Engineer's Department. Since 1922 the purification of the city supply has been carried out by the city authorities. Details of the various water works and the methods employed have been given very fully in previous reports. Hitherto the standard of purification relied upon has been an absence of lactose fermenter organisms in 100 c.c. This has been raised to 500 c.c. Water samples for analysis were received from a number of municipalities, jails and other institutions. That the work of this laboratory has increased very considerably since 1918 may be seen from the following figures, the number of samples examined during the past year being almost double those examined in 1918 :—

Year	Total No. of samples
1918-19	3,823
1919-20	4,218
1920-21	4,029
1921-22	3,980
1922-23	5,255
1923-24	5,755
1924-25	6,024
1925-26	7,639

In addition to water samples, a number of sewage effluents, food stuffs, drugs and chemicals were also analysed. This aspect of the work of the laboratory is expected to increase considerably when the Adulteration of Food Act begins to operate.

Some interesting work in connection with the destruction of algae in water was carried out by Dr. Mama. Great trouble had been experienced at the Holkar Bridge Works where the water, taken from the Mulla river

contains large quantities of algae. Copper sulphate had been tried, without much success and also bleaching powder. Dr. Mama then carried out a long series of experiments with potassium permanganate and found that by subsequent treatment with alum the algae were not only destroyed but were precipitated as well, a perfectly clear water being left for passage through the filters. The result of this investigation has been of the first importance to the Holkar Bridge Works and is recommended for trial in other places where a similar difficulty exists. The tank in which the permanganating process takes place requires clearing out from time to time to remove the sludge of precipitated algae which collects at the bottom.

Details of the work performed are as follows :—

The samples from Poona Cantonment Water-works included 268 of raw canal water, 229 of settled, 231 alumed, 278 filtered and 278 of the chlorinated water. Close on 286 samples from different public and private taps were also examined.

For the Poona City supply, 268 samples from canal water and 278 from the city taps (chlorinated) were analysed.

There are two other installations in Poona, *viz.*, where slow sand filters serving Ganeshkhind and East Kirkee all the year round and Kirkee in the cold season and rains ; and at Holkar's Bridge where there is a rapid filter plant for supplying Kirkee with water from the Mulla river during the monsoon. The number of samples examined was : Pashan chlorinated 120, filtered 25 and raw water (Pashan lake water) 24, Kirkee chlorinated 190, filtered 202 and raw 111.

One hundred and sixty-seven water samples were received from various municipalities, prisons, etc. A good deal of experimental work was also done. The total for the year was 4,188 samples examined bacteriologically and 3,451 chemically.

Chemical work.—All the above water plants were supplied with the necessary bleaching powder dose daily, 761 samples of bleaching powders being analysed, 274 alum doses for settlement were also given for different places. Fifty-seven samples were analysed from 6 different septic tanks and 189 Hadapsar Septic Tank. Other sewage samples and samples of tea, ghee, drugs and chemicals, as quinine pills and powders, barium carbonate and alum were also examined.

Poona Cantonment Water-works—raw-water 266, settled 146, filtered 223, chlorinated—276 ; Kirkee Works-raw-water 49 ; samples from out-stations 77 ; estimation of strength (in chlorine) of bleaching powder 761 ; determination of bleach dose 1,104 ; determination of alum 274 ; sewage effluent 246 and foods, drugs and chemicals 25.

Dr. Mama visited Mahableshwar for the purpose of investigating an outbreak of enteric fever, where he remained for three weeks, chemical and bacteriological examinations being made from both the water tanks. He also visited Sholapur to inspect the chlorinating plant. A visit to Nasik and Trimbak was paid for the purpose of instructing the water-work staff in details of their work. The chlorinating plant and

Kushawart Tank at Trimbak were examined and practical hints regarding their better working given. Bhosari village was visited in continuation of the experiments in connection with the guinea-worm question.

Lectures were given by him at the Training Colleges for Men and Women, Poona, and popular demonstrations to students from schools and colleges, to nurses from St. Margaret Hospital, Poona, and also to Medical Officers and other visitors.

Karachi Public Health Laboratory.—Dr. F. Barretto, D.P.H., was in charge throughout the year. The daily routine examination, bacteriological and chemical, of the raw and chlorinated water has been performed throughout the year. The raw water is also daily tested for the dosage of bleaching powder required for sterilization. Samples of chlorinated water from various taps in the city have also been regularly tested.

The quality of the water was affected during part of the year by construction work on a new conduit. On completion of the work the quality improved again.

During the year 1,749 samples were examined bacteriologically and 1,068 chemically.

The Filtration Plant which has been erected at Sukkur for the purification of the Indus river water has been working since May 1924. One hundred and seventy-seven samples were analysed bacteriologically and 183 chemically.

The results obtained at this installation have not come up to expectation bacteria of intestinal origin can often be detected in such minute quantities as 1 c.c.; latterly some improvement has been effected, but even the best results cannot be considered satisfactory. The successful working of such an installation demands the unremitting attention of a skilled staff which is lacking at Sukkur. The appointment of a Health Officer is urgently needed for this purpose as well as to improve the health of the town generally.

One hundred and seventy-nine samples of food stuffs were examined chiefly consisting of ghee and milk. Of 96 samples of ghee examined for the Karachi Municipality, 42 samples were found to be non-genuine, *i.e.*, 43·7 per cent. Out of 59 samples of milk examined, 14 were non-genuine, *i.e.*, 23·7 per cent. and of 16 samples brought from milk vendors in the Bazar, 9 were non-genuine, *i.e.*, 56 per cent. These results show the great extent to which adulteration of the more important articles of food is practised in Karachi.

Dr. Barretto also carried out some miscellaneous works such as examination of 196 samples of bleaching powder, quinine pills, cholera pills, barium carbonate, samples of disinfectants, and alum. He visited Shikarpur in the month of July in connection with an outbreak of typhoid fever.

The laboratory is increasingly made use of by practitioners and others for purposes of blood examination and so forth as the following details of work performed during the year will show :—

Doses of Auto-vaccine prepared	244
Blood sugar estimations	10
Urine examination	59
Throat swabs	4
Blood examination	30
Widals	14
Miscellaneous	66
Total ..	427

Fairs and festivals

71. *Pandharpur.*—The chief day of the Ashadi Fair fell on 2nd July 1925. The total number of pilgrims who paid the tax was 152,056 and there were 4,311 exemptions. The attendance was less than last year. Want of early rains in Khandesh and the Central Provinces prevented pilgrims from this area from attending the fair.

Dr. A. daGama, D.P.H., Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, having ascertained as usual the itineraries, sent out the lists of halting places, with dates, to the Surgeon General and to Collectors and Native State authorities through whose areas *palkhis* were to travel. Medical supervision by Dispensary Medical Officers along the routes was thereby secured. The Assistant Director of Public Health inspected the Dnyanoba and Tukaram Palkhis at their earlier halting places, *i.e.*, up to Kapurhol. As no Sub-Assistant Surgeon attended the Shri Dnyanoba Palkhi from Poona to Kapurhol, the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Poona district, was directed to accompany the Alandi Palkhi. One Sub-Assistant Surgeon was sent to meet the Alandi Palkhi at Malsiras and accompany it to Pandharpur.

Arrangements at Kurduwadi.—Pending final decision on the question of the cost of providing sanitary and medical arrangements at Kurduwadi for pilgrims bound for Pandharpur, Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 to meet the charges incidental to the provision of sanitary and medical facilities. The inspection at Kurduwadi station was left to the Railway authorities. The hospital, etc., was under the control of the Civil Surgeon. The number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons for inspection duty at the Railway station needs to be increased.

Arrangements at Wakhari.—As there was not a sufficient supply of water, the municipality was advised to dig a shallow well, 12′ × 20′ in the Wakhari nullah and to order a 4″ hose pipe, about 4,000′ in length. The work of digging a well was started. It was proposed to pump the water from this well into the reservoir to treat it and issue as usual. Timely rainfall, however, rendered this arrangement unnecessary.

The water received from Mhaswad Tank was first treated with alum and then permanganated twice. A cholera hospital was opened as

usual. Trenches were dug for the use of pilgrims. All palkhis were inspected—at Wakhari, at Paduka and before entering into the town.

The usual medical arrangements were ready well before the pilgrims began to arrive. Four Sub-Assistant Surgeons and twenty final year medical students were engaged. The Infectious Diseases Hospital was in charge of Dr. Phadke, Municipal Medical Officer. It was opened on 25th June and closed on 12th July 1925. Pilgrims, incoming and out-going were inspected at the railway station and at the octroi nakas. Ambulances for immediate removal of the sick were provided at various places in the town and at the nakas.

Twelve qualified Sanitary Inspectors and the usual staff of sweepers, scavengers, etc., were also entertained.

Night-soil and latrines.—Five sets of trench latrines were provided and 21 night-soil carts were in use.

Dust-bins were pesterined and all the refuse collected immediately burnt in incinerators ; 23 persons were employed to look to the burning of refuse.

Food-supply.—Food stuffs exposed for sale were regularly inspected and when found unfit for human consumption, destroyed.

Water-supply.—On the principal days the water-supply was sufficient; this was made possible by curtailing the supply somewhat prior to the big days. Some slight shortage was experienced in the higher parts. The engine could not be worked throughout the 24 hours as sand appeared in the jack well. When the new engine is installed, it is hoped, there will be no necessity to curtail the supply. All the wells in and around Pandharpur were permanganated. The reservoirs were also permanganated daily from 1st to 6th July 1925.

Health of pilgrims.—The health of the pilgrims was good. There was no cholera during or after the fair.

At the Kartiki Fair at Pandharpur which is next in importance to the Ashadi, the average attendance was about 111,709. The staff engaged included 4 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 9 Sanitary Inspectors and 100 bhangis during the fair.

Alandi.—The big day of the Kartiki Fair at Alandi fell on 12th November 1925. The Assistant Director of Public Health visited Alandi before the fair and made necessary arrangements for the chlorination of water. He also visited it during the fair and supervised sanitary arrangements. No cholera cases occurred.

The fairs at Shingnapur (40,000 pilgrims) and at Shirala (25,000 pilgrims) were also catered for in respect of sanitary and preventive arrangements under the guidance of the Assistant Director of Public Health. All other smaller fair centres in the Central Registration District were free from any epidemic diseases.

Saundatti-Yellamma Fair (January, November and December) in the Belgaum District, Yemnur (March) in the Dharwar district and Gokarn (February) in the Kanara district are three important fair centres

in the Southern Registration District to which people from all parts of the Presidency are drawn. The total number of pilgrims attending the fairs is 125,000; 15,000; and 20,000 respectively. A fair on the Yellamma Hill was visited by the Assistant Director of Public Health once in January and a second time in November 1925. It may be pointed out that inspite of several important and useful suggestions made by the Assistant Director of Public Health from time to time, no substantial improvements were found to have been effected on the hills. The bulk of the pilgrim tax is not utilized for the comfort of the pilgrims as is intended. Complete absence of medical aid even in cases of emergency was noted. Therefore the entertainment of a special and responsible full time officer in charge of medical and sanitary arrangements of the Yellamma Fair was strongly recommended.

None of these fairs were responsible for any outbreak of epidemic diseases.

The festivals at Vautha in Dholka Taluka and Shukaltirth in Broach Taluka, respectively, were held on 30th October 1925 at which 10,000 and 35,000 pilgrims assembled. All the arrangements pertaining to sanitation were satisfactory at both places. A big fair "Manekthari Punem" was also held at Dakor in Kaira district. The precautionary measures adopted by the municipality under the guidance of its Health Officer were satisfactory.

The Lal Shahbaz Fair at Sehwan (Sind) was held from 14th to 16th March 1925 and was attended by 20,000 pilgrims. Dr. Valiram (a medical man), Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Karachi district, was sent to Sehwan in connection with the Fair. He was there from 13th to 17th March and held charge of sanitation work.

Mr. Kishenchand, the Chairman of the Fair Committee, who is a qualified medical practitioner, helped the Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination in the sanitary work of the town. He promptly carried out the suggestions made by the Assistant Director of Public Health while inspecting the town.

The arrangements in general, however, were inadequate to provide for so large an influx of pilgrims. Fortunately no epidemic disease appeared.

The Assistant Director of Public Health was encamped at Sehwan during all the days of the Fair. His presence at this Fair, where upto the present the sanitary arrangements have been far from satisfactory, is of great importance.

The many improvements made at the big Pandharpur and Nasik festivals have been brought about by the sustained efforts of the Assistant Directors of Public Health, the value of whose work is now so well understood and appreciated by the pilgrims who attend the places.

Similar improvement can and should be secured at this the most important fair in Sind and the efforts of the Assistant Director in this direction deserve all the support that the local authorities can give.

Sanitary Associations

72. There were 10 Sanitary Associations working in the Presidency. All continue to do useful work as the following examples show :—

Karachi Association.—During the year under report 894 maternity cases as compared with 1,261 in 1924 were conducted by the Association midwives and supervised by the Lady Health Visitors, of which one only proved fatal. There were 43 abortions, 8 miscarriages and 7 premature deliveries. 3,541 house to house visits were paid by the Lady Health Visitors for the purpose of supervising maternity cases and giving advice on the care and nurture of infants as against 5,658 during the preceding year. The falling off is due to the fact that from the month of September, the Association engaged the services of a qualified doctor; hence only one Health Visitor has been at work since the month of August. A second Lady Health Visitor is expected to be appointed soon.

Eleven patients were advised to attend Hospital as against 102 in the preceding year. Twenty-three labour cases were conducted by 'dais' and supervised by the Lady Health Visitors as against fifty-seven in 1924.

In Bherumal Thakurdas Maternity Home, which was opened on 7th October 1923, 304 maternity cases were conducted as against 254 in 1924, of which nine were premature, thirty-four complete and incomplete abortions, and six miscarriages.

One great feature of the working of the Association during the year under report was the appointment of a doctor, the necessity for which has been greatly felt in the past. She holds a European diploma and degrees and the Association has thus been able to undertake all abnormal and operation cases by its own medical officer.

The Association received a grant of Rs. 6,000 from Government and Rs. 8,000 from the Karachi Municipality.

Miss Rieu, the President of the Children's Happy Fund, had placed at the disposal of this Association a sum of Rs. 4,000 with which to open a crèche in the Ranchore Lines, Karachi. As this scheme could not materialize for several reasons, the Managing Committee decided to finance cinema shows on nursing, maternity, labour, hygiene, etc., instead. During 1925, two shows were exhibited and the expenses were met from the fund.

The honorary Secretary, Karachi Health Association, says in his report for 1925 :—

"There is a great scope for the enhanced utility of this Association and a fairly high rate of infant mortality could be reduced if the number of midwives are increased with proper supervision by Lady Health Visitors and it is desired that the Government and the municipality be approached to increase the grants in view of the extraordinary good work done by the Association."

The training of dais started some years ago under the able guidance of Miss Piggot has been extended to 6 centres, 41 'dais' were undergoing instruction while 90 were at work. Fifteen 'dais' were examined and all passed. A simple handbook for mothers in English and a text-book

for 'dais' in Sindhi as well as several pamphlets have been published. Miss Piggot writes in her report that at the request of several friends, a Maternity Home has been opened in her bungalow. So far three cases have been admitted and more were arranging to come in. The construction of a hall with the aid of a grant from Government has been commenced.

Of 433 midwifery cases conducted under superintendence by the local 'dais' in Hyderabad town, 2 only gave cause for anxiety. Both cases recovered. One baby suffered from bad eyes and 7 were still-born.

Miss Piggot and her colleagues visited several villages and gave valuable advice to the people impressing upon them the benefits to be derived from the improved training of their dais. They also helped at Baby Weeks held at different places in Sind. Arrangements were also made for the instruction of 'dais' at various centres.

Of the dais who passed last year in the Khairpur State, 27 were inspected. A lecture was given to them at the Zannana Hospital.

In Ishwarbai Maternity Home at Shikarpur, 367 cases were conducted, 241 inside the Home and 126 outside as against 200 during seven months of 1924, *i.e.*, in all 567 deliveries have been conducted since the Home was started.

The Health Association, Shikarpur, delivered six public lectures, two on the high mortality of the town and the duty of citizens, two on small-pox and its prevention, one on typhoid prevention and one on personal and public health measures. Leaflets were printed and widely distributed. The co-operation of the qualified medical practitioners of the town was secured and lectures were given by them.

Broach Sanitary Association has a long list of useful work performed during the year. Of nine Health Exhibitions, two were held in Broach itself, five in the district (of Broach) and two at Dohad and Godhra. Maps and charts on hygiene and sanitation, physiological models and other useful and instructive materials were exhibited at those exhibitions.

The charts and maps were explained to the people and an attempt was thus made to interest them in sanitation and hygiene.

Fifteen thousand tablets of quinoidine were sold at the rate of one dozen per anna in the city and the district, while 5,300 quinoidine tablets (1,600 for the district and 3,700 for the city) were distributed free to the poor.

Leaflets and hand-bills on typhoid, small-pox, malaria, maternity and child welfare, mumps, and sore-throat were published and freely distributed, the leaflets being 8,000 in number.

A class in First Aid to the injured was conducted for the benefit of the students of the VI and VII standards of local municipal schools and another similar class was conducted at the Matula Vidyalaya for the students of that institution.

Pure and cheap milk was sold to the people, this year as in the past, at three different shops. The total milk sold amounted to 4,042 maunds and 30 seers.

The Ahmedabad Sanitary Association organised magic lantern lectures in the city. Dr. Soloman, Honorary Secretary of the Association, gave three magic lantern lectures—one at Kocharah at the special request of the residents of that village, and two at the P. R. Training College. He also gave lectures on physiology and personal hygiene to the students of the P. R. Training College.

Dr. B. B. Raval, Joint Honorary Secretary, gave two magic lantern lectures to the mill-hands, one on Temperance and the other on malaria.

The Health Visitor of the Association, Mr. D. K. Vakil, conducted an enquiry into the conditions existing in the tea-shops of the mill areas. These were found to be deplorable and the Collector of Ahmedabad was approached by the Association as a result of which drastic improvements were immediately brought about.

On receiving an application from the authorities of the Model High School and the City High School, the Association very willingly undertook the inspection of the students of those schools and the remarks of the examiners were communicated to the parents or guardians of the students by the school authorities.

The Association conducts monthly sanitary rounds for the inspection of the various parts of the city. Deputations of citizens both men and women await such rounds and point out their complaints which are investigated and discussed on the spot and the resulting recommendations are included in the reports of the rounds. The municipality does its best to alleviate the grievances complained of in the reports. Such rounds are found very useful and are highly appreciated by the general public.

Surat Sanitary Association delivered lectures and endeavoured to propagate the knowledge of health by free distribution to the public of leaflets on malaria and small-pox.

Poona, Nadiad, Dharwar and other Sanitary Associations also did very useful work towards educating the public in health matters.

Health and Baby Week

73. The Health and Baby Week movement continued its activities in the Presidency, celebrations being held in many important towns.

The Assistant Directors of Public Health helped in the work of organisation and gave lectures and demonstrations.

In the Western Registration District, Baby Weeks were held at Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Dhulia, Nasik, Kurla, Alibag, Panwel and Pen. At Jalgaon and Dhulia Dr. Munsiff, D.P.H., delivered lectures on " Personal Hygiene."

In the Central Registration District, a very successful Baby Week celebration was held at the Seva Sadan in Poona from 13th to 18th June,

the opening ceremony of which was performed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, who delivered an inaugural address.

Among the special features of the Week were a "Health Play" performed by girls of the Seva Sadan under 12 years of age, a Baby Show and a Health Procession organised by the Health Officer, Dr. Khan Bahadur Khambatta. The following contributions were received :—

	Rs.
The Poona City Municipality	500
The Chief of Bhor	200
The Seva Sadan Nursing Committee and Infant Welfare centre	200
Popular contribution	1,300

In addition to the above, a Health Week was held in Poona from 2nd to the 12th October, the opening ceremony being performed by the Honourable Khan Bahadur Hidayatullah, Minister in charge, Local-Self Government.

Lectures and magic lantern shows were given at various centres in Poona City, the Cantonment, and Kirkee including a special lecture for ladies at the Kirloskar theatre by Dr. Satpute.

In the Southern Registration District, the Baby Week exhibition at Belgaum was opened on April 27th by Mrs. Palmer. Lectures on midwifery, the national aspect of children's health, the importance of Baby Week, eruptive fevers and how to prevent their spread, were delivered by Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Murison, I.M.S., private medical practitioners, and the President, District Local Board. A lecture was also given on smallpox by Dr. R. D. Dalal, D.P.H.

The Health and Baby Week in Dharwar town held from 8th to 11th June was presided over by the Collector Mr. Monteath, I.C.S. Posters and models, etc., were obtained from the Provincial Committee. During the Week the services of school mistresses in the municipal schools were utilised to explain to the ladies by house to house visits, the benefits, objects and programme of the Baby Week and to advise them to exhibit their babies. This plan proved an efficient method of propaganda. Lectures on public health, hygiene and the diseases of babies were delivered by local doctors. An instructive and interesting lecture was delivered by the Deputy Educational Inspector on the welfare of babies. Lectures exclusively for ladies were also arranged. Prizes were awarded to the healthy babies selected by the Civil Surgeon and Committee appointed for the purpose. A similar programme was also arranged by Guledgud municipality in Bijapur District where the Baby Week was most successful.

In the Guzerat Registration District, Baby Week celebrations were held in three towns, *viz.*, Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad.

At Surat, the Surat Sanitary Association took an active part in the proceedings. The members and the office-bearers of the Association delivered four lectures at the request of the Committee.

At Broach, the celebrations lasted from the 21st to the 26th February, a Health exhibition, a health procession and a Baby Show being the chief features. Lectures were given on the subject of infant mortality and the care of the baby by Mr. Deodhar and Dr. Shikhare and were greatly appreciated by the public. Maps and charts specially prepared for the occasion by the Committee and others lent by the Parel Laboratory and the Sanitary Associations of Baroda and Ahmedabad were exhibited at the Health Exhibition. Cinema films specially prepared by the National Baby Week Committee and the Baroda Sanitary Association were also shown.

At Ahmedabad, the Baby Week and Health Exhibition were celebrated from 8th to 14th February 1925.

At Karachi, the Baby Week was observed from 28th March to 3rd April. People collected in large numbers every day at the Bherumal Thakurdas School and the recreation ground adjoining the same where the objects of the exhibition and the show were explained to them by the Karachi Association and Lady Health Visitors.

At Hyderabad, the Baby Week was observed from 15th to 22nd October. The opening ceremony was performed by the wife of the District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad. The show remained open to the public at Holmstead Hall for three days, *i.e.*, 15th to 17th October and was then transferred to different quarters of the town. Magic lantern shows were held at different places, special arrangements being made to suit the convenience of ladies. Various slides on sanitation, consumption, etc., were demonstrated on the magic lantern by the Health Officer, a special lecture being delivered by Miss Ward.

At Larkana, the Baby Week organised under the auspices of the Indian Red Cross Society was open from 14th to 19th November. Great interest in the arrangements was taken by Mrs. Hamid Ali, wife of the Collector. The municipality contributed Rs. 500 towards the expenses.

Baby Weeks on a small scale were held by Miss Piggot at Shahdadpur, Tando Adam and Tatta towns and at Mehar village.

There can be no doubt that this movement is arousing the interest of the public in many towns and doing much to concentrate attention on the appalling wastage of infant life and the backwardness of health work in general.

Industrial Workers

74. The Assistant Directors of Public Health continued their inspection of factories (under the Act of 1911) in the course of their tours submitting copies of their reports to the Managers and the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Three ginning factories and presses and one locomotive workshop in the Nasik district were inspected by the Assistant Director of Public Health, Western Registration District. Defects regarding smoke vents, water-supply, ventilation, light and conservancy were observed and brought to the notice of the managers of factories. On the other hand the sanitary arrangements were found to be adequate in the locomotive workshop at Igatpuri, and the public health conditions satisfactory.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, inspected the Sholapur Mill, the Sugar Factory of Belapur and eight ginning and pressing factories in the Ahmednagar district. The Sholapur Mill was visited with a view to inspecting the working of the newly installed septic tank and suggestions were offered for its efficient running.

As regards ginning and pressing factories, it was noticed that the latrines were generally built without regard to convenience of situation and that the construction was defective. The Chief Inspector of Factories promised to build latrines to a standard plan and stated that most of the managers have agreed to rebuild the latrines.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, was on tour in Kanara District where no factories exist. He, however, took an opportunity to inspect a few in other districts. These were (1) The Pioneer Clay and Industrial Work, Ltd., at Khanapur, (2) The No. I Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Hubli, (3) The No. II Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Hubli, (4) The Central Distillery, Khanapur. In the Pioneer Clay and Industrial Factory the latrines and urinals were found to be badly sited. In the Spinning and Weaving Mills, the lighting and ventilation of the reel rooms was defective. The desirability of having a septic tank installation for these large mills was pointed out. He further states as follows :—

"No over-crowding was noticed and the water-supply on the whole was adequate. There is, however, no welfare work of any kind. No maternity benefits. No créches or schools. No health statistics are maintained and no special medical attendance is provided for."

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Guzerat Registration District, inspected seven mills during the year under report. Most of the factories inspected were suitably located at some distance away from the inhabited area. Accommodation was found in all these factories to be sufficient and no over-crowding was noticed in any of them. Light and ventilation were good on the whole except in the case of the Viramgaon Alfred Mills and the Viramgaon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., where doors and windows were found securely closed during the day time interfering with free ventilation. Electric lights are provided in these mills and there were some in use during the day time in rooms where there was inadequate day light. In the case of ginning factories, however, in rooms where the labourers actually work, candles were mostly utilized at night. These do not give sufficient light. Suitable

arrangements for artificial lighting in factories where night-work is allowed are badly needed.

The provision for water-supply was found to be generally adequate and sufficient. In some cases the conservancy arrangements, however, were defective.

Greater care is found to be required in providing arrangements for protection against fire. In some mills the fire buckets were either absent altogether, or found only half full if not entirely empty.

In none of the factories was there a dispensary attached nor was there a First Aid out-fit provided for emergency cases.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Sind Registration District, visited 10 factories. Of these 5 were in Karachi City and 5 in Larkana District. The factories visited represent three kinds of industry, *viz.*, rice, oil and flour.

It will be noticed that while in the small mills and workshops visited no thought whatever is given to sanitation, in the larger ones simple sanitary measures are usually provided and some attention is paid to water-supply, conservancy, ventilation and accommodation. But special precautions required by certain processes, such as extraction fans and so forth, are rarely provided while welfare work, medical aid and the recording of health statistics have not yet received attention from the managements.

None of the factories inspected had any Welfare Scheme for its work people.

Personal Proceedings

75. The activities of the Officers in charge of the Public Health Laboratories are detailed above (paragraph 70).

The Assistant Directors of Public Health visited 809 towns and villages during the year making reports to the local authorities as usual. Dispensaries, schools, police lines, factories, proposed sites for Government buildings, etc., were inspected; and courses of lectures in hygiene and public health were delivered to students at the Medical Schools of Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad (Sind).

Dr. Jamshyd Munsiff, D.P.H., was in charge of the Western Registration District, during the whole year. He visited 172 towns and villages in connection with sanitation and vaccination purposes. He made complete sanitary surveys of 11 towns, and visited 5 towns, 1 Notified Area Committee and 14 Village Panchayats to give general advice. He gave opinion on 27 reports of water analysis received from different parts of his division, inspected 5 school-sites, 4 police lines, 4 sites for markets and slaughter houses, 8 sites for night-soil depôts, 1 site for a hospital and 3 for other purposes. Fourteen dispensaries in his division were also inspected. He attended special meetings of municipalities to discuss measures for sanitary improvements and delivered a lecture on 'Village Sanitation' before the Bombay Social Service Conference.

Out of the towns visited in 1924 and 1925, 13 have acted upon the recommendations made by him and in 9 villages the Panchayats and Sanitary Committees have made an effort to improve the sanitary conditions. The recommendations have covered a wide field and have included such items as extension of pipe water-supplies, installation of drainage system, introduction of compulsory vaccination, improvement of conservancy arrangements, improvement of registration of vital statistics, appointment of Medical Officers of Health and qualified Sanitary Inspectors. The most encouraging results have followed his visits to the big cities of East and West Khandesh and of Thana and Bombay Suburban districts.

Lectures and demonstrations were delivered as last year during the monsoon. One hundred and two classes were held by the Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination in the Western Registration District and out of 7,077 village officials, 5,012 took the benefit of this course.

Dr. Accacio daGama, D.P.H., was in charge of the Central Registration District, throughout the year. He visited 160 towns and villages for vaccination purposes, made complete sanitary surveys of 5 towns and 6 villages and made remarks in 5 Village Sanitation Books. He inspected 12 sites for schools, police lines, hospitals, and burial grounds. He visited Sholapur Mill and 8 other factories in Ahmednagar district and the Mission House at Kedgaon. Cholera was investigated at Chakan, malaria at Vadgaon and guinea-worm at Pimpalgaon (Poona district). He attended fairs at Sholapur, Pandharpur, Khatgun, Jejuri, Shirala, Alandi and Chinchwad and inspected palkhis at Dehu, Alandi, Kapurhol, Bhendi-Sheogaon and Wakhari.

Dr. daGama spent much time in explaining the village dais scheme to the villagers and members of local bodies in the development of which good progress has been made. With the consent of Her Excellency Lady Wilson, the scheme has been named the "Lady Wilson Village Baby Scheme." The following funds have been subscribed :—

	Rs.
Infant Welfare Society	4,000
Red Cross Society, Bombay Presidency ..	1,000
District Local Board, Poona	2,000

A committee composed as follows with the Collector as Chairman has been formed :—

Members

The Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Society,
The Medical Officer, King Edward Memorial Hospital,
The Medical Officer, St. Margaret's Hospital,
The President, District Local Board, Poona.
The Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, Honorary Secretary.
The Huzur Deputy Collector, Poona, Honorary Treasurer.

A start was made by bringing in 6 dais from the villages of Poona district. They were lodged during their fortnight's stay in Poona in a house specially rented for them on favourable terms. Four of them underwent training in the need for cleanliness and non-interference in labour cases at the King Edward Memorial Hospital and two at St. Margaret's Hospital. The women appeared to appreciate the value and importance of the instructions received and it is hoped that this experiment will prove successful though disappointments and set-backs must, of course, be expected. Sixty-nine dais have received instruction.

Dr. K. A. Gandhi, D.P.H., was in charge of the Southern Registration District, up to 13th June 1925; Dr. J. L. Pinto, D.P.H., took over on 23rd June.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, gave advice in public health matters in the case of 14 towns and visited 119 for general sanitary purposes and 83 for vaccination.

He inspected the police lines at Khanapur and suggested improvements in the sanitary arrangements. The dispensaries at Indi, Sindgi and Khanapur were also visited. The dispensary officer at Sindgi was asked to push on inoculation work more vigorously in the town when plague was severe. Rain-gauges at Khanapur and at Bidi were inspected.

The Assistant Director inspected a new dispensary site at Guledgud town in the Bijapur district and a site for the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Bijapur.

At the request of the Head-Master, the vernacular school at Bidi was inspected, the inspection notes being submitted to the authorities concerned. A spleen census was taken at the school and a considerable number of school children were found to have enlarged spleens. Quininisation of the children was recommended.

He inspected 9 sites for burial grounds, 13 for village extension, 3 for slaughter-houses, 1 for a fish market, the Leper Asylum at Hindalgi, the water-supply of Dharwar, Bijapur and Hubli and 4 factories in Hubli.

He attended a leper film show at Hubli and the co-operative conference held at Dharwar as a Government delegate nominated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

At the request of the Collector of Dharwar he delivered lectures to the village Patels on "Village Sanitation and Personal Hygiene." The importance of early notification of epidemics and the necessity for taking prompt measures at the commencement of an outbreak were impressed on the audience.

The Assistant Director of Public Health also gave advice to the state authorities of Sangli regarding the location of lime kilns in big towns.

He attended the Baby Week Show at Belgaum daily and gave help and advice to the Honorary Secretaries.

The Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination was deputed to the Baby Week exhibition at Dharwar where he delivered lectures on vaccination.

Gujarat Registration District was in charge of Dr. J. L. Pinto from 1st January to 18th June when Dr. Gandhi took over.

Advice was rendered on public health matters in the case of 3 towns, 12 were visited for general sanitary purposes and 83 villages for vaccination. Remarks were entered in 12 village inspection books.

He inspected 11 dispensaries, 21 sites for schools and 7 factories and gave opinion on 4 other sites (police lines and slaughter-houses) and on 16 water analysis reports.

He attended the jail meetings whenever possible, the Baby Week celebrations at Broach and the special meeting of the Public Health Committee of the District Local Board, Broach, to discuss matters on public health.

In April, he interviewed the Health Officer, Surat, to discuss the drainage scheme and saw the site in question; also at the request of the Collector of Surat, he inspected the market at that place in company with the Health Officer.

At the request of the Medical Officer, Ahmedabad Central Prison, he visited the jail, inspected the surroundings of the wells and discussed with him the whole subject of jail water-supply. He also inspected the villages in the part of Ahmedabad district known as the "Bhal Tract" and investigated the question of water-supplies. He visited Dakore to inspect the scheme proposed for feeding the Gomti Tank and other sources of water-supply for the town.

Dr. R. V. Shiveshwarkar, D.P.H., Assistant Director of Public Health, Sind, proceeded on leave for two months from 18th September to 17th November 1925 during which period Dr. Barretto held charge in addition to his own duties. Dr. Shiveshwarkar inspected the sanitary conditions of 23 towns and villages (in Hyderabad, Larkana and Sukkur districts) and 6 towns and 13 villages for other sanitary purposes and 148 villages for vaccination purposes. He assisted in conducting the examination of the students of the Sanitary Surveyors' Class opened at Karachi.

He visited Sehwan personally to supervise the sanitary arrangements in connection with the "Lal Shahbaz" Fair and visited Shikarpur on account of the prevalence of small-pox. He delivered lectures on small-pox and general hygiene, and attended the Red Cross Society's magic lantern lecture on infectious diseases.

He inspected 13 sites for new school buildings in Karachi and the site of the proposed municipal school building at Baba Island. He visited Mangho Pir in company with the Collector and the Civil Surgeon, Karachi, to see the Leper Asylum, hot springs and drinking water. He inspected the India Flour Mill, Karachi, in view of the large number of rats which were dying there.

He visited Hyderabad to attend a conference of local bodies including the Municipality, Local Board, Military and Railway authorities in connection with anti-malarial measures within Hyderabad Cantonment limits. He also attended the court of the City Magistrate to give evidence

in the case of the Municipality *versus* David Sassoon Bone Crushing Factory at Hyderabad. He visited Rohri to inspect the site for the proposed Zannana Hospital and the Maternity Home, Larkana town, organised by the Red Cross Society. He inspected 10 factories, 15 schools, 10 dispensaries and 7 police lines. He gave opinion on 79 samples of water.

During the tour, the Assistant Director examined 276 school children, out of which 64 were found to have enlarged spleens, and gave appropriate advice.

In addition to the above transactions the Assistant Directors carried on the routine inspection of vaccination and the registration of vital statistics which still constitutes the greater part of their duties. If and when District Health Staffs are appointed much of this routine work will be taken off their hands and their services will be available for more specialized work such as malaria and other surveys and research work in connection with the general health conditions of the Presidency.

The services of Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination and vaccinators were utilized for free distribution of quinine in malarious tracts.

The Office of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay was held by Lieut.-Colonel W. O'S. Murphy, I.M.S., throughout the year. Thirty-three towns and villages were visited in connection with water-supply, drainage and general sanitation. He attended the fairs at Bhimashankar, Jejuri and Alandi. He was a member of the Executive Committee organised for the Baby Week, Bombay Presidency, Bombay, and attended their meetings in Bombay. He was also one of the Joint Secretaries and Treasurers of the Bombay Leprosy Appeal Fund Committee and a member of the Committee on the question of the transfer of control of medical, veterinary and vaccination staffs to District Local Boards and attended the meetings.

He inspected the water-works at Sukkur, Hyderabad and Karachi and made suggestions as to their improvements.

H. MELHUISH, D.P.H.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Officiating Director of Public Health.

Poona, 25th August 1926.

APPENDIX I (*a*)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1925

I.—Summary

The following summary shows the inspection and disinfection work done in the Port of Bombay in connection with out-going and in-coming vessels as well as those lying in the harbour and docks during the year ending 31st December 1925.

Seven hundred and sixty vessels of all classes with 1,41,950 crew and passengers were examined during the year.

The clothing and bedding and other articles of 54,045 members of crews and passengers of out-going and in-coming vessels and of members of crews of vessels lying in the port were disinfected. Of these 50,718 were Asiatic and African members of crews third class or deck European and Indian passengers, 1,586 were pilgrims who left the Port of Bombay for ports out of India, and 1,741 were members of crews and passengers who arrived by vessels on which cases of infectious diseases had occurred during the voyage or while in the port. In addition to the above-mentioned numbers, 1450 baggage coolies and some stevedores men were disinfected in order to enable certain vessels to work cargo for a few hours after medical inspection and disinfection of their crews and passengers.

II.—Out-going Vessels

2. In accordance with Government Notification, General Department, No. 1713, dated the 15th March 1917, the medical examination of all vessels, crews and passengers, proceeding to ports out of India and the disinfection of the clothing and bedding of all Asiatic and African members of crews, of all passengers travelling third class who were not provided with cabin accommodation, of fourth class and deck passengers and of all Asiatic and African servants who sailed on such vessels, were carried out before they left the Port of Bombay.

3. Six hundred and thirty one outward bound vessels with 63,620 crew and 45,170 passengers, or a total of 1,08,790 persons exclusive of troops who were examined by the Military Embarkation Staff, were inspected as against 596 vessels with 68,871 crew and 52,179 passengers or a total of 1,21,050 persons, during the preceding year.

4. The bedding, boxes and suspected articles of clothing, etc., of 34,045 Asiatic and African members of crews, of 16,673 third class, fourth class and deck passengers and of 1,586 pilgrims who sailed on steamers bound for ports out of India, were disinfected.

5. Ten vessels had cases of small-pox, measles, influenza and chicken-pox, among their crews and passengers within 12 days prior to their departure from this port. The Bills of Health granted to these vessels mentioned the diseases which had occurred on board as well as the measures which had been taken before their departure for the prevention of the spread of infection on board or its introduction at other ports.

III.—Infectious diseases on vessels arriving and departing and in the Harbour and Docks

6. In accordance with the rules prescribed under Government Notification, No. 1713, dated the 15th March 1917, medical inspection and disinfection of vessels which were actually infected or suspected of being infected were carried out. All pilgrim-ships and all vessels which arrived from East African Ports between the limits of Durban and Port Sudan were also inspected on arrival.

7. One hundred and seventeen incoming vessels of various kinds, with crews aggregating 12,750 persons and 19,945 passengers and pilgrims, were inspected during the year. Of these 117 vessels, 27 (including Hired Transports) were found to have had cases of infectious diseases on board at the time of arrival or during the voyage. In connection with these vessels there were 4 cases of small-pox, 35 of measles, 8 of chicken-pox, 1 of jigger, 1 of pneumonia, and 1 of mumps. The cases which occurred on Hired Transports were dealt with by the Military Authorities on landing in Bombay, and those among the crews and passengers of other vessels by the Port Health Officer. The cases enumerated above, as having occurred among the troops were removed to the Military Hospitals on shore for treatment, while those detected among the European Crews were removed to the St. George's Hospital and those among the Asiatic and African members of Crews to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Gokuldas Tejpal, Arthur Road, and Maratha Hospitals. The ships and the clothing and bedding of their crews were disinfected. Four vessels with 690 pilgrims arrived from Jeddah; They were free from infectious diseases.

8. Five cases of small-pox and four cases of chicken-pox were reported to have occurred on vessels after their departure from this port. Of these, four cases of small-pox and one of chicken-pox were reported to have landed at Mombassa and one case of small-pox and three of chicken-pox were landed at Aden.

9. Tabular Statement No. 1 gives the number of cases of infectious diseases which occured on vessels arriving at or departing from the Port of Bombay or lying in the Harbour or Docks.

10. Tabular Statement No. 2 gives separately the details of infectious diseases on vessels in the harbour and docks. The clothing and bedding of the crews of those vessels aggregating 465 persons were disinfected.

The 13 cases of influenza referred to in the Statement occurred on s.s. "Bandra" on 4th May 1925. She had arrived from the Persian Gulf on the 2nd idem.

IV.—Disinfection and Fumigation of Ships

11. During the year under report 44 vessels of all classes were disinfected or fumigated.

12. Of the 44 vessels referred to in the foregoing paragraph, 5 vessels were fumigated by means of the Clayton process. Of this number, 3 were outward-bound pilgrim vessels, proceeding to Jeddah, and 2 were fumigated at the request of the owners. In addition to these vessels, the British India Steam Navigation Company fumigated 21 Steamers by their own apparatus and by the Port Clayton Apparatus which was occasionally lent to them at their request for the purpose.

13. The Port Disinfection Station received every Monday clothing and bedding from various hospitals for disinfection. 958 bundles containing clothing and bedding of this kind were disinfected, as against 750 bundles during the preceding year. The clothing of 1,450 baggage coolies to work cargo on outward bound vessels after the disinfection of their crews and or after obtaining Bills of Health, was disinfected at the request of the Commanders and Agents of the vessels.

V.—General Health of Shipping

14. During the year under report 1,425 persons connected with the shipping were admitted into the various hospitals in the City. St. George's Hospital admitted 464 European patients of whom 12 died, 442 were discharged cured, and 10 remained under treatment after 31st December 1925. The Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital admitted 330 Asiatic patients of whom 35 died, and 295 were discharged cured. The Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital admitted 591 Asiatics of whom 27 died, 447 were discharged cured and 87 remained under treatment and the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals admitted 40 patients of whom 2 died, and 38 were discharged cured.

15. No deaths occurred in connection with the cleansing of bilges of ships during the year. There were 459 accidents on board of vessels which were lying in the harbour and docks. Of these 36 proved fatal.

VI.—Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic

(A)—Outward Pilgrim Traffic

16. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India in force, the Outward Pilgrim Traffic of the year under report began on the 19th May 1925. Before the pilgrims embarked at Bombay the ships were thoroughly cleansed and freed from rats by means of the Clayton process.

The pilgrims were medically inspected and their clothing and bedding disinfected before they were allowed to embark.

17. The names of the ships, the numbers of pilgrims carried by them and the dates on which they left Bombay for Jeddah *via* Karachi, are given below.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Number of pilgrims sailed.	Date of departure, 1925.
1	S.S. "Jehangir"	903	19th May.
2	S.S. "Gorgistan"	509	31st May.
3	S.S. "Akbar"	174	4th June.
		1,586	

18. The Classification of Pilgrims as far as it is available is as follows :—

11 Bombay Presidency (including Sind).	1 Rajputana.
5 Bombay City.	8 Burmah.
8 Madras Presidency.	4 British Baluchistan.
399 Bengal Presidency.	16 Native States.
133 Assam Province.	5 Malay State.
3 Bihar and Orissa.	143 Russian Turkistan.
83 Punjab and North-West Frontier.	5 Hedjaz.
86 United Provinces and Oudh.	18 Afghanistan.
3 Central Provinces.	660 Chinese Turkistan.
731	860

Total 1,591.*

19. One thousond six hundred and seventy five intending pilgrims were vaccinated before starting by a special vaccinating Staff placed at the disposal of the Police Commissioner by the Municipality.

20. Seventeen deaths occurred at sea among pilgrims on outgoing ships. They were chiefly due to old age, pneumonia, cardiac failure, and heat stroke.

21. The Quarantine Camp at Kamaran was kept fully staffed. The pilgrimage this year was very small owing to the unsettled conditions prevailing in the Hedjaz.

(B)—Inward Pilgrim Traffic

22. During the year under report 690 pilgrims arrived from Jeddah in 4 vessels as tabulated in statement No. 3 which is appended to this report.

23. Four deaths occurred among the pilgrims during the return voyage. They were due to pneumonia and dysentery.

* *N.B.*—Five pilgrims did not proceed to the Hedjaz though supplied with passports.

VII.—Sanitary State of the Harbour and Foreshore

24. The sanitary state of the harbour and the various Bunders and Docks was fair.

VIII.—Cholera, Small-pox, Plague, Acute Pneumonia, and Influenza in the City of Bombay

25. During the year under report 12 deaths from cholera, 570 deaths from small-pox, 174 deaths from plague, 8,490 deaths from acute pneumonia, and 94 deaths from influenza, occurred in the City of Bombay during the year 1925 as against 34 deaths from cholera, 1,242 deaths from small-pox, 409 deaths from plague, 9,764 deaths from acute pneumonia and 118 deaths from influenza during the preceding year.

IX.—Malaria

26. A severe outbreak of malaria again affected Bombay City this year. Several ships occupying No. 1 and 2 berths in Alexandra Dock were severely infected after the vessels had left the port. The P. & O. S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" which remained here from 28th August 1925 to 11th September 1925 had 27 cases among its European crew of 127. The probable source of infection of the ships was the same as last year, *viz.*, a number of tenement dwelling houses situated in the municipal area immediately outside the dock wall.

X.—General

27. The undersigned was in charge of the Port Health Department throughout the year under report.

28. The members of the Medical, Clerical, and Sanitary Staffs performed their duties satisfactorily.

W. M. HOUSTON,
M.B., D.P.H.,
Lieut-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Health Officer of the Port.

Bombay Port Health Office,
New Customs House,
Dated 29th March 1926.

TABLE No. 1

Statement showing the summary of the shipping of the Bombay Port and work done in connection therewith for the year ending 31st December 1925

Vessels including Country Craft.	Number of Vessels inspected.	Number of persons inspected.	No. of Asiatic and African crew and 3rd Class or Deck Passengers disinfected.	Number of Vessels.		No. of persons vaccinated for small-pox and inoculated for Cholera.		Diseases and cases of each.								
				Disinfected.	Fumigated.	Vaccinated.	Inoculated.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Jiggor.	Influenza.	Acute Pneumonia.	Cerebro Spinal Fever. Mumps.
Entered ...	127	32,695	1,276	27	...	...	...	...	...	4	35	8	1	...	1	... 1
Left ...	631	108,790	52,304	7*	3	1,675	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	... ...
In Harbour during the year.	12	465	465	12	2	364	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	13	...	... ...
Total ...	760	141,950	54,045	39	5	2,039	...	...	...	15	35	17	1	13	1	... 1
Total for 1924 ...	733	173,809	73,481	27	20	9,551	...	1	...	23	29	26	3	8	20	... ...

* Disinfected at Aden and Mombassa.

TABLE No. 2

Statement showing the number of steamships, square-rigged vessels and Indian craft which became infected while lying in the Port of Bombay

Months.	No. of persons who were infected with infectious disease in Docks and Bunders.			Total number of infected vessels.	Total No. of infectious diseases in the Bombay Harbour.						No. of crew disinfected.
	Plague.	Cholera.	Influenza.		Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Scarletina.	
January ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	108
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	1	...	211
April ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
May ...	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	13	12	...	...	6	...	5	...	465
Total for 1924 ...	...	...	1	7	1	...	4	...	4	1	318

TABLE No. 3

Statement showing the number of pilgrims who arrived in Bombay from Jeddah by Vessels during the year 1925

No.	Name of Ship.	Date of arrival 1925.	Number of crew inspected.	Number of pilgrims inspected.	Number of deaths during the voyage.
1	S.S. "Gorgistan" ...	7th August ...	74	248	2
2	S.S. "Jehangir" ...	7th " ...	99	256	2
3	S.S. "Alavi" ...	23rd " ...	88	100	...
4	S.S. "Jehangir" ...	22nd September ...	86	86	...
	Total ...	.....	347	690	4

No.	Name of Ship.	Number of cases of infectious diseases on Board.		Remarks.
		On arrival.	During voyage.	
1	S.S. "Gorgistan" ...	.....	.....	617 Pilgrims landed at Karachi.
2	S.S. "Jehangir" ...	.....	.....	786 Pilgrims landed at Karachi.
3	S.S. "Alavi" ...	.....	.....	340 Pilgrims landed at Karachi.
4	S.S. "Jehangir" ...	.....	.....	167 Pilgrims landed at Karachi.
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX I (*b*)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT, KARACHI, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1925

I.—Outgoing Vessels

459 outward-bound steam vessels were inspected and given Bills of Health during the year under report.

Of this number 251 vessels proceeded to Aden, the Red Sea Ports and Europe, and 208 to other Ports out of India including the Persian Gulf.

In addition to this 4 steamers which called at Karachi with pilgrims who were returning to Bombay *via* Karachi from Rebigh and Jeddah had their Bills of Health duly endorsed when proceeding to Bombay after their crews and passengers had been medically inspected.

Bills of Health were also granted after medical inspection to 372 country boats.

In accordance with the Port Health Regulations issued by Government, the Indian crews and deck and third class passengers of all steamers and country crafts proceeding to Ports out of India were medically inspected and their clothing, bedding, and other articles disinfected at the Port Disinfecting Station, Kiamari, prior to their departure from the Port of Karachi.

II.—Incoming Vessels

51 steamers which arrived here in quarantine were inspected during the year under report.

Of these 51 steamers, 32 arrived from East African Ports, 4 from Rebigh and Jeddah *via* Aden and the remaining 15 sailed from various other Ports. 7 country boats also arrived here in quarantine from East African Ports and were duly inspected.

III.—Synopsis of Inspection and Disinfection Performed

The following tabular statement shows the number of vessels crews and passengers inspected during the year under report.

	Vessels.			Crews and Passengers.		
	Steamers.	Country crafts.	Total.	Of steamers.	Of country boats.	Total.
Incoming	51	7	58	12,249	76	12,325
Outgoing	459	372	831	67,784	4,222	71,956
					Total ...	84,281

Of these 84,281 persons (crews and passengers) who were medically inspected on their arrival at, or departure from, the Port of Karachi, 42,538 persons (crews and passengers) also had their clothing, bedding and other articles disinfected.

IV.—*Miscellaneous Disinfection*

On several occasions during the year clothing, bedding, etc., which was sent for disinfection from the Military Department, Manora, Customs Department, Karachi, were duly disinfected by steam in the "Equifex steam disinfectors.

V.—*Plague*

No cases of this disease occurred on incoming or outgoing vessels during the year under report.

VI.—*Cholera*

No cases of this disease occurred during the year.

VII.—*Small-pox*

Four cases of small-pox were removed to the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Karachi, during the year under report *i.e.*, one from the s.s. "Morvada" on 9th February 1925, one from the I.G.T.S. "Patrick Stewart" on 2nd March 1925, one from the s.s. "Homayun" on 22nd April 1925 and one from the s.s. "City of Lahore" on 28th April 1925. The necessary precautionary measures (removal of the patients to hospital, vaccination, disinfection, etc.) were duly carried out. Telegraphic information was sent to the Port Health Officer, Bombay and to the Port Health Officer, Suez, for information as the s.s. "Morvada" sailed for Bombay and s.s. "City of Lahore" to Suez.

VIII.—*Chicken-pox*

Fifteen cases of chicken-pox were removed to hospital during the year *i.e.*, three from s.s. "Baroda", three from s.s. "Barjora", four from s.s. "Chakla", two from s.s. "Vasna" one from s.s. "Gambada" and two from H.T. "Neuralia" amongst the military passengers. The usual precautionary measures, removal of patients to hospital, disinfection, etc., having been duly carried out. Telegraphic information was sent to Port Health Officer, Bombay and Busrah, as the s.s. "Barjora" and s.s. "Chakla" continued their voyage to Bombay and s.s. "Vasna" to Busrah.

IX.—*Measles*

Nine cases of measles were removed to hospital during the year, *i.e.*, one from s.s. "Derbyshire" amongst the troops, one from s.s. "Vita" amongst the crew, six from s.s. "Nevasa" amongst the children of troops and from s.s. "City of Nagpur" amongst the crew. The necessary precautionary measures, *i.e.*, disinfection,

etc., was duly carried out. Telegraphic information was sent to Port Health Officer, Bombay, for information as the s.s. "Vita" and s.s. "City of Nagpur" sailed to that Port soon after the removal of cases.

X.—*Influenza*

Telegraphic information having been received from the Port Health Officer, Bombay, to the effect that thirteen cases amongst the crew of the s.s. "Bandra" were removed in Bombay suffering from Influenza. The crew and passengers were medically inspected here on arrival but no further cases were detected.

XI.—*Cerebro-Spinal Fever*

Coal Trimmer of the s.s. "City of London" was removed to the Civil Hospital, Karachi, on the 8th November 1925 suffering from fever. On the 9th November the case was diagnosed at the Civil Hospital as Cerebro-Spinal Fever and was therefore transferred to the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Karachi. The kit of crew disinfected at the Port Health Disinfecting Station and crew's quarters thoroughly washed down and disinfected. No further cases of this disease occurred on board till the time of her departure from this Port.

XII.—*Parotitis (Mumps), Yellow Fever, Jigger, Sleeping Sickness, Acute-Pneumonia, Scarlet Fever and Influenza*

No cases of these diseases were detected during the year.

XIII.—*Non-Notifiable Diseases*

No cases detected during the year.

XIV.—*Deaths from Non-Notifiable Diseases*

Fourteen deaths from various causes, (*e.g.*, from general debility, heart failure, dysentery and pneumonia) were reported as having occurred on board the vessels either in Karachi Harbour or during their voyage to Karachi.

XV.—*Emigrants*

No Emigrants embarked from this Port during the year.

XVI.—*Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic*

A.—Outward Pilgrim Traffic

The Outward Pilgrim Traffic during the year under report began on 1st April 1925. Three steamers carrying 782 pilgrims who embarked at Karachi sailed hence for Rebigh *via* Aden during the Haj Season of 1925.

All pilgrims were medically inspected and their clothing and bedding disinfected before they were allowed to embark.

The name of the steamers, the numbers of pilgrims carried by them and the dates on which they left Karachi for Rebigh *via* Aden are given below.

No.	Name of ships.	Number of pilgrims embarked at Karachi.	Date of departure.
1	S. S. "Jehangir"	257	24th May 1925.
2	S. S. "Gorjistan"	393	4th June 1925.
3	S. S. "Akbar"	132	10th June 1925.
	Total ...	782	

The s. s. "Jehangir" arrived at Karachi from Bombay with pilgrims on board on 22nd May 1925 and reported one death from chronic diarrhoea.

The s. s. "Akbar" arrived from Bombay with pilgrims on 7th June 1925, one death occurred on board on 9th June 1925 in Karachi Harbour amongst the female pilgrims from penumonia.

B.—Inward Pilgrim Traffic

The following table shows the number of pilgrims who returned to Karachi from Jeddah, the names of the ships in which they travelled, and other particulars.

No.	Name of ships.	Date of arrival.	No. of crew.	Number of pilgrims for Karachi.	Number of deaths during voyage.	Number of cases of infectious diseases during voyage or on arrival.
1	"Jehangir" ...	3rd August 1925...	99	786	2	Nil.
2	"Gorjistan" ...	4th August 1925...	75	617	2	Nil.
3	"Alavi" ...	20th August 1925.	88	100	.....	Nil.
4	"Jehangir" ...	20th September 1925.	93	167	.....	Nil.
		Total ...	355	1,670	4	Nil.

Four deaths which occurred during the voyage or on arrival in Karachi Harbour were reported by the Medical Officers of ships concerned as being due to dysentery, penumonia and catarrhal enteritis.

On the arrival of the ships, 6 pilgrims were in ship's hospital *i.e.*, 2 on "Gorjistan" and 4 on "Jehangir" suffering from dysentery, debility, pneumonia and enteritis.

XVII.—*Clayton Apparatus*

No steamer was fumigated during the year under report.

XVIII.—*Sanitary State of the Harbour*

The sanitary state of the Harbour was good.

XIX.—*Plague, Cholera, Small-Pox, Measles, Chicken-Pox Influenza and Acute-Pneumonia in the City of Karachi*

During the year under report 50 deaths from plague, nil from cholera, 51 from small-pox, 13 from measles, 1 from chicken-pox 7 from influenza and 663 from acute-pneumonia occurred in the City of Karachi.

XX.—*Staff*

From 1st January 1925 to 5th August 1925 Lieut. H. F. Otto, I.M.D., acted as Health Officer of the Port of Karachi during my absence on study leave. I resumed charge of the office from 6th August 1925.

During the year under report the entire staff worked most diligently and satisfactorily.

B. F. KHAMBATTA,
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
Health Officer of the Port, Karachi.

Port Health Office, Kiamari,
Karachi, dated 11th March 1926.

APPENDIX I (c)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF ADEN FOR THE YEAR 1925

I. General Remarks

One thousand two hundred and sixty-five vessels and rigged vessels were granted Bills of Health during the year as against 1,340 for the year 1924.

Of the above number 840 were sailing under the British flag and 425 under foreign flags.

Nine hundred and fifty-nine Bills of Health were issued to Dhows during the year as against 1,209 for the year 1924.

The accompanying table " A " gives a list of vessels on board of which infectious diseases existed on arrival. In the case of these vessels all Sanitary precautions were taken to prevent the spread of disease.

The following cases of infectious diseases were landed from the shipping :—

Small Pox ...	10	Chicken Pox ...	7
Measles ...	Nil	Pneumonia ...	Nil
Jigger ...	3	Enteric Fever ...	3

II. Pilgrim Traffic.

Three ships carrying Pilgrims passed through the Port of Aden during the year. All were medically examined, but they were not granted pratique.

Year.	Number of ships.	Number of Pilgrims.	Number of deaths.
1925	3	1,736	1

III. Table " A "

The following is the list of vessels on board of which cases of infectious diseases existed on arrival at this Port during the year :—

Date.	Name of ship.	Nationality.	From	To	No. of cases.	Remarks.
3rd January 1925.	S. S. Mooltan ...	British ...	London ...	Australia ...	1 Mls. ...	Treated O. B.
28th January 1925.	„ Matheran ...	Do. ...	Colombo ...	London ...	1 S.P. ...	Landed.
1st February 1925.	„ Auditor ...	Do. ...	Calcutta...	Do. ...	2 S.P. ...	Do.
18th February 1925.	„ K-I-Hind ...	Do. ...	Bombay ...	Do. ...	1 S.P. ...	Do.
21st February 1925.	„ Imani ...	Do. ...	Calcutta...	Brisbane ...	1 S.P. ...	Do.
22nd February 1925.	S.S. Mahratta ...	British ...	Calcutta...	Boston ...	1 S.P. ...	Landed.
25th February 1925.	„ Marienfels ...	German.	Do. ...	Hamburg.	1 S.P. ...	Do.
9th March 1925...	„ Holywell ...	British ...	Do. ...	London ...	1 S.P. ...	Do.

Date.	Name of ship.	Nationality.	From	To	No. of cases.	Remarks.
27th March 1925	„ Rotenfels ...	German.	Bombay ...	Dundee ...	1 C.P. ...	Do.
29th March 1925	„ Nore ...	British .	London ...	Calcutta...	1 Mls. ...	Treated O. B
1st April 1925 ...	„ Narkunda ...	Do. ...	Bombay ...	London ...	1 C.P. ...	Landed.
3rd April 1925. ...	„ Delta ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bombay ...	1 C.P. ...	Do.
18th April 1925 ...	„ Br. Councillor.	Do. ...	Abadan ...	Swansea...	1 S.P. ...	Do.
Do. ...	„ Ranpura ...	Do. ...	London ...	Bombay ...	1 Mls. ...	Treated O. B.
22nd April 1925...	„ Delta ...	Do. ...	Bombay ...	Do. ...	1 Mls. ...	Do.
28th April 1925 ...	„ Mooltan ...	Do. ...	London ...	Austral. ...	1 Mls. ...	Do.
30th April 1925 ...	„ Ethiopie ...	French .	Djibouti...	Djibouti ...	1 C.P. ...	Landed.
4th May 1925 ...	„ Triefels ...	German.	Calcutta...	Hamburg.	3 E.F. ...	Do.
20th May 1925 ...	„ Ethiopie ...	French .	Djibouti ...	Djibouti...	1 C.P. ...	Do.
24th May 1925 ...	„ Africa ...	British .	Mukalla ...	Perim ...	1 C.P. ...	Do.
26th May 1925 ...	„ General D'uchsne.	French .	Madagascar.	Marseilles.	1 C.P. ...	Treated O. B.
4th June 1925 ...	„ Keneh ...	British .	Hodeida ...	Suez ...	1 S.P. ...	Landed.
1st July 1925 ...	„ Mooltan ...	Do. ...	Austral ...	London ...	1 C.P. ... 1 Mls. ...	Treated O. B.
8th July 1925 ...	„ Woodcock ...	Do. ...	Berbera ...	Djibouti ...	1 C.P. ...	Landed.
1st August 1925...	„ Narkunda ...	Do. ...	London ...	China ...	1 C.P. ...	Treated O. B
7th November 1925.	„ Porto di Alessandrotta.	Italian...	Altula ...	Genova ...	3 J.R. ...	Landed.

N.B.—S. P. stands for Small Pox, C. P. stands for Chicken Pox, Mls. stands for Measles, E. F. stands for Enteric Fever and J. R. stands for Jagger.

IV

The following are the names and other information regarding the Pilgrims ships which passed through Aden during the year under report :—

Date.	Name of ship.	Nationality.	From	To	Number of.		
					Pilgrims.	Infectious cases.	Deaths.
27th July 1925 ...	S. S. Jehangir...	British .	Rabegh ...	Bombay ...	1,043	Pneumonia.	1
14th August 1925.	„ Alavi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	440	Nil.	...
14th September 1925.	„ Jehangir...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	253	Nil.	...

V.—Establishment

Major E. S. Phipson, D.S.O., M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., I.M.S., Health Officer of the Port of Aden from 1st January to 28th December 1925 afternoon.

He was granted one year's leave in the United Kingdom.

2. Major J. B. Hanafin, C.I.E., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Camb.), I.M.S., Officiating Health Officer of the Port of Aden, *vice* Major E. S. Phipson on leave.

VI.—Office Establishment

Mr. E. Naser, Port Health Clerk, from 1st January to 31st December 1925 afternoon.

Peon Omer Abubaker from 1st January to 31st December 1925.

Night Peon Abdulla Hussain from 1st January to 31st December 1925.

VII.—Launch Establishment

Driver Hussain Noman from 1st January to 31st December 1925.

Succani Mohamed Magon from 1st January to 9th May 1925. On leave from 10th May 1925 to 9th September 1925. Duty from 10th September to 31st December 1925.

Stoker Abdo Noman from 1st January to 31st March 1925 on leave.

Duty from 1st April to 31st December 1925.

Lascar Ali Magon from 1st January to 31st December 1925.

VIII.—Disinfecting Stove

A fireman was retained for the care of the Disinfecting Stove on Flint Island during the year in accordance with Government Order, General Department, No. 4607, dated 18th April 1920.

J. B. HANAFIN,

F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Camb.),
Major, I.M.S.,
Officiating Health Officer of the Port of Aden.

APPENDIX II

The following table shews year of completion of drainage or water works and a comparison of mean death-rate in the towns concerned for periods preceding and subsequent to installation.

In column 7 is given for comparison the death-rate of the adjoining rural circle for the year under report:—

District.	Town.	Date of completion of works of		Mean death-rate (a)		Death-rate in adjoining rural circle (a).	Mean death-rate from cholera *plus* dysentery and diarrhœa.		Remarks
		Drainage.	Water supply.	For years preceding the installation.	For the years (succeeding installation) ending 1925.		For years preceding works.	For the years (following the works) ending 1925.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sholapur ..	Sholapur ...	...	1917 ...	61·01	34·67	23·40	14·05	2·02	
Do. ...	Pandharpur.	...	1911 ...	49·98	54·29	24·19	19·60	8·18	
Nasik ...	Nasik ...	...	1913 ...	52·73	31·98	21·91	11·33	2·05	
Bijapur ...	Bijapur ...	...	1913 ...	30·08	23·34	21·28	1·77	1·48	
Poona ...	Lonavla ...	...	1915 ...	13·68	24·37	17·27	1·12	1·30	
Do. ...	Poona City*.	1916 ...	...	36·47	39·99	12·06	10·18	2·38	* Chlorination of water supply began in 1916.
Satara ...	Karad ...	...	1916 ...	18·58	9·68	19·66	7·10	0·77	
Sholapur ...	Barsi ...	...	1917 ...	44·41	38·59	24·41	5·83	3·32	
Nasik ...	Trimbak ...	...	1921 ...	43·88	22·52	21·91	2·35	·97	
Poona ...	Poona Cantonment.†	...	1916 ...	23·49	14·80	12·06	2·07	1·11	† Change in type of installation.
Sukkur ...	Sukkur ...	...	1924 ...	21·48	20·12	25·85	0·48	0·23	

(a) Exclusive of plague and Influenza.

APPENDIX

ANNUAL FORM NO. I.—*Showing the* BIRTHS *registered in the*

1	2	3			4		
Number.	Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1921.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Western Registration District.						
1	East Khándesh	545,376	529,746	1,075,122	27,473	25,670	53,143
2	West Khándesh	309,511	303,201	612,712	15,896	15,050	30,946
3	Násik	418,510	406,706	825,216	19,272	17,773	37,045
4	Thána	388,310	368,589	756,899	11,749	10,755	22,504
5	Bombay Suburban	87,567	63,874	151,441	1,398	1,286	2,684
6	Kolába	279,350	283,122	562,472	10,685	10,118	20,803
7	City of Bombay	751,948	396,867	1,148,815	10,213	9,732	19,944
	Central Registration District.						
8	Ahmednagar	362,947	361,031	723,978	17,538	16,450	33,988
9	Poona	500,601	487,080	987,681	17,585	16,005	33,590
10	Sholápur	382,374	359,256	741,630	15,948	14,842	30,790
11	Sátára	511,238	514,457	1,025,695	20,063	19,225	39,288
12	Ratnágiri	525,085	628,895	1,153,980	20,962	19,477	40,439
	Southern Registration District.						
13	Belgaum	484,615	465,047	949,662	18,377	17,140	35,517
14	Dhárwár	528,348	507,861	1,036,209	18,308	17,504	35,807
15	Bijápur	405,148	391,208	796,356	15,599	15,083	30,598
16	Kánara	203,950	197,526	401,476	6,261	6,011	12,272
	Gujarát Registration District.						
17	Surat	337,276	336,845	674,121	13,769	12,800	26,569
18	Broach	158,568	149,143	307,711	7,169	6,636	13,805
19	Kaira	379,702	331,208	710,905	14,719	13,238	27,957
20	Panch Mahals	193,385	181,446	374,831	8,052	7,593	15,645
21	Ahmedabad	473,693	414,231	887,924	17,699	16,239	33,938
	Sind Registration District.						
22	Karáchi	302,563	228,094	530,657	7,263	6,232	13,495
23	Hyderabad	316,834	250,415	567,249	4,923	3,814	8,737
24	Thar and Párkar	221,074	175,233	396,307	4,222	3,416	7,638
25	Nawabshah	233,826	184,826	418,652	4,809	3,515	8,324
26	Lárkána	331,204	266,733	597,937	6,901	5,200	12,101
27	Sukkur	281,493	227,869	509,362	6,833	5,319	12,152
28	Upper Sind Frontier.. ...	134,321	106,293	240,614	2,702	1,963	4,665
	Total for the Presidency ..	10,048,817	9,116,797	19,165,614	346,373	318,011	664,384

III

DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1925*

5			6	7	8	9		
RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
26·55	23·88	49·43	107·02	21·03	..	22·08	21·28	43·96
25·04	24·56	50·50	105·02	24·46	..	22·04	20·87	42·91
23·35	21·54	44·89	108·44	21·55	..	20·54	19·34	39·88
15·52	14·21	29·73	109·24	8·34	..	15·56	14·62	30·17
9·23	8·49	17·72	108·70	1·14	...	9·07	8·24	17·31
18·99	17·99	36·98	105·63	11·01	..	18·70	17·46	36·16
8·89	8·47	17·36	104·93	.....	10·19	9·33	8·83	18·16
24·23	22·72	46·95	106·61	23·06	..	20·79	19·29	40·08
17·81	16·20	34·01	109·87	11·07	..	16·56	15·16	31·72
21·51	20·01	41·52	107·46	14·91	..	19·79	18·71	38·50
19·56	18·74	38·30	104·35	13·68	..	18·89	17·89	36·78
18·16	16·88	35·04	107·62	12·69	..	17·26	16·17	33·43
19·35	18·05	37·40	107·21	14·04	..	20·10	19·13	39·23
17·66	16·89	34·56	104·56	4·82	...	18·39	17·63	36·02
19·58	18·84	38·42	103·88	14·96	..	19·06	18·26	37·32
15·50	14·97	30·37	104·16	·35	..	17·87	16·66	34·53
20·43	18·98	39·41	107·57	13·76	..	19·47	18·12	37·59
23·30	21·56	44·86	108·03	15·18	..	22·21	21·30	43·60
20·70	18·62	39·32	111·19	15·59	..	19·16	16·80	35·96
21·48	20·26	41·74	106·05	23·36	..	19·21	18·04	37·25
19·93	18·29	38·22	108·99	11·61	..	18·63	17·10	35·73
13·68	11·74	25·42	116·54	8·29	..	12·27	10·61	22·88
8·68	6·72	15·40	102·86	·48	..	10·32	8·02	18·35
10·66	8·61	19·27	123·59	·57	..	10·51	18·88	20·39
11·49	8·40	19·89	136·81	3·59	..	10·00	8·75	18·75
11·54	8·70	20·24	132·71	4·12	..	11·76	9·08	20·84
13·41	10·44	23·85	128·46	3·12	..	14·84	12·10	26·94
11·23	8·16	19·39	137·65	5·47	..	12·82	8·90	20·72
18·07	16·59	34·66	108·92	11·00	..	17·34	15·95	33·29

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Showing the* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered*

1	2	3	4	5	
Number.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	POPULATION (CENSUS	
				Male.	Female.
	Western Registration District.				
1	East Khándesh	4,551	236	545,376	529,746
2	West Khándesh	5,433	113	300,511	303,201
3	Násik	5,877	140	418,510	406,706
4	Thána	3,434	220	388,310	368,589
5	Bombay Suburban	142	1,066	87,567	63,674
6	Kolába	2,160	250	279,350	283,123
7	City of Bombay	24	47,867	751,918	396,867
	Central Registration District.				
8	Ahmednagar	6,610	109	362,947	361,031
9	Poona	5,357	184	500,601	487,080
10	Sholápur	4,556	163	382,374	359,256
11	Sátára	4,010	209	511,238	514,457
12	Ratnágiri	3,989	289	525,085	628,695
	Southern Registration District.				
13	Belgaum	4,613	206	484,615	465,047
14	Dhárwár	4,706	225	528,348	507,861
15	Bijápur	5,707	139	405,148	391,208
16	Kánara	4	102	203,050	197,526
	Gujarát Registration District.				
17	Surat	1,651	408	337,276	336,845
18	Broach	1,468	210	158,568	149,143
19	Kaira	1,596	445	379,702	331,203
20	Panch Mahális	1,606	233	193,385	181,446
21	Ahmedabad	3,824	232	473,693	414,231
	Sind Registration District.				
22	Karáchi	11,231	47	392,563	228,094
23	Hyderabad	4,417	128	316,834	250,415
24	Thar and Párkar	13,636	29	221,074	175,233
25	Nawabshah	3,889	107	233,820	181,826
26	Lárkána	5,057	118	331,204	266,735
27	Sukkur	5,612	91	281,493	227,869
28	Upper Sind Frontier	2,664	90	134,321	106,293
	Total for the Presidency ...	122,579	156	10,048,917	9,416,707

in the DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1925*

	6		7			8
1921).	BIRTHS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of Deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.
Total.	Total Number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1,075,122	53,143	49·43	15,360	15,176	30,536	101·24
612,712	30,946	50·50	8,101	7,856	15,957	103·12
525,216	37,045	44·89	10,017	9,244	19,261	108·36
756,899	22,504	29·73	8,576	7,612	16,188	112·66
151,441	2,681	17·72	1,406	1,105	2,511	127·23
562,472	20,803	36·98	7,562	7,047	14,609	107·36
1,148,815	19,944	17·36	17,537	14,117	31,654	124·22
723,978	33,988	46·95	9,004	8,289	17,293	108·63
967,691	33,500	34·01	11,816	10,845	22,661	108·95
741,630	30,790	41·52	10,149	9,585	19,734	105·88
1,025,605	39,288	38·30	12,745	12,512	25,257	101·86
1,153,980	40,439	35·04	12,810	12,956	25,796	99·10
949,662	35,517	37·40	10,521	10,510	21,331	102·96
1,036,209	35,807	34·56	15,569	15,244	30,813	102·13
796,356	30,598	38·43	9,662	9,023	18,685	107·08
401,476	12,272	30·57	6,146	5,987	12,131	102·64
674,121	26,569	39·41	8,607	8,423	17,290	105·27
307,711	13,805	44·86	4,663	4,469	9,132	104·34
719,905	27,957	39·32	8,728	8,145	16,873	107·16
374,831	15,645	41·74	3,566	3,325	6,891	107·25
887,924	33,938	38·22	12,295	11,330	23,625	108·52
530,657	13,495	25·42	5,098	3,993	9,091	127·69
567,249	8,737	15·40	4,797	3,667	8,464	130·81
396,307	7,638	19·27	4,286	3,126	7,412	137·10
418,652	8,324	19·89	3,880	2,939	6,818	128·59
597,937	12,101	20·24	5,319	4,318	9,637	123·41
509,362	12,152	23·85	5,649	4,914	10,563	114·96
240,614	4,665	19·39	1,773	1,576	3,349	112·50
19,165,614	664,334	34·66	236,231	217,332	453,563	108·70

ANNUAL FORM

1	2								
Number	Districts.				DEATHS PER 1,000 OF				
					Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
	Western Registration District.								
1	East Khándesh	...	...	...	...	·29	2·37	12·29	1·86
2	West Khándesh	...	...	...	·01	·08	·05	11·93	·78
3	Násik	...	...	...	...	·05	...	0·54	1·27
4	Thána	...	...	...	·01	·31	·32	11·76	·56
5	Bombay Suburban	...	...	...	·01	·07	·03	7·70	1·33
6	Kolába	...	...	...	...	·38	·08	13·14	·90
7	City of Bombay	...	...	...	·01	·49	·15	3·04	2·15
	Central Registration District.								
8	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	·07	·21	5·33	2·27
9	Poona	...	...	...	·01	·06	·01	8·28	1·47
10	Sholápur	...	...	...	...	·66	·84	11·16	1·73
11	Sátára	...	...	...	...	·10	3·20	8·88	1·51
12	Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	·48	·33	7·40	·62
	Southern Registration District.								
13	Belgaum	...	...	...	·00	·26	·66	5·58	2·17
14	Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	·09	3·60	10·08	·81
15	Bijápur	...	...	...	·00	·21	·86	9·08	1·33
16	Kánara	...	...	...	...	·88	·19	11·51	3·13
	Gujarát Registration District.								
17	Surat	...	...	...	...	·31	...	7·23	·81
18	Broach	...	...	...	...	·93	...	11·82	·54
19	Kaira	...	...	...	...	·02	...	7·01	·79
20	Panch Mahála	...	...	...	...	·03	...	10·02	·35
21	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	·37	...	11·17	·72
	Sind Registration District.								
22	Karáchi	...	...	...	...	·38	·09	6·96	·37
23	Hydérabad	...	...	...	...	·09	...	10·25	·17
24	Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	·43	...	13·41	·11
25	Nawabshah	...	...	...	·00	·23	...	14·09	·02
26	Lárkána	...	...	...	...	·43	...	14·28	·03
27	Sukkur	...	...	...	...	·74	...	17·02	·15
28	Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	·22	...	12·87	·05
	Total for the Presidency			...	·00	·29	·66	9·59	1·08

No. II—*contd.*

9						10		
Population from						Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.					
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
·46	·24	8·48	28·16	28·65	28·40	31·65	30·62	31·14
3·16	·35	9·63	26·17	25·89	26·04	26·50	25·37	25·94
3·63	·40	8·45	23·94	22·73	23·34	31·94	29·58	30·76
2·99	·54	5·00	22·00	20·65	21·30	27·56	26·48	27·04
2·25	·30	4·80	16·06	17·30	16·68	18·08	19·44	18·65
3·64	·40	7·43	27·07	24·89	25·97	29·34	27·47	28·40
11·57	·61	9·53	29·32	35·57	27·55	33·04	43·35	38·31
4·70	·31	10·97	24·81	22·06	23·39	31·11	28·21	29·67
5·15	·40	7·56	23·60	22·27	22·94	31·17	28·63	29·95
3·94	·47	8·81	26·54	26·69	26·61	31·34	30·78	31·04
1·75	·48	8·60	24·03	24·32	24·62	27·27	25·65	26·47
4·28	·46	8·58	24·45	20·60	22·35	25·00	20·74	22·69
3·20	·47	10·11	22·33	22·60	22·47	26·19	26·64	26·41
3·23	·40	11·52	29·46	30·02	29·74	29·46	30·23	29·84
2·79	·40	8·79	23·85	23·06	23·46	26·92	26·41	26·67
2·62	·57	12·32	30·13	30·31	30·22	30·04	29·55	29·80
10·17	·38	6·75	26·20	25·01	25·65	28·30	27·08	27·70
8·54	·48	7·37	29·41	29·06	29·08	29·14	30·11	29·61
8·21	·52	6·28	22·99	24·59	23·73	27·92	28·20	28·09
2·61	·36	4·81	18·44	18·32	18·38	20·39	20·16	20·23
7·63	·42	6·25	25·95	27·35	26·61	30·47	31·17	30·80
3·86	·36	5·11	16·85	17·51	17·13	18·77	19·73	19·19
2·83	·26	1·31	15·14	14·64	14·92	14·83	14·32	14·61
3·53	·25	·92	19·40	17·78	18·70	13·70	13·30	13·50
1·19	·30	·46	16·55	15·90	16·28	13·20	12·71	12·79
·26	·20	·02	16·06	16·19	16·12	14·15	14·09	14·11
·62	·26	1·93	20·06	21·56	20·72	14·86	17·26	16·20
·29	·20	·24	13·19	14·82	13·97	11·93	11·91	12·26
4·33	·40	7·31	23·51	23·84	23·66	26·41	26·31	26·36

ANNUAL FORM NO. III.—DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the*

1	2	3				
Number.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	Western Registration District.					
1	East Khándesh	2,541	2,483	2,803	2,930	2,776
2	West Khándesh	1,218	958	1,364	1,702	1,256
3	Násik	1,781	1,304	1,585	1,706	1,439
4	Thána	2,035	1,690	1,742	1,322	1,231
5	Bombay Suburban	247	224	226	174	183
6	Kolaba	1,941	1,451	1,471	1,211	1,056
7	City of Bombay	3,175	2,756	3,149	2,819	2,806
	Central Registration District.					
8	Ahmednagar	1,300	1,032	1,276	1,509	1,531
9	Poona	2,049	1,606	1,845	2,111	1,700
10	Sholápur	1,813	1,483	1,745	2,314	1,765
11	Sátára	1,917	1,531	1,787	1,925	1,863
12	Ratnágiri	2,823	2,659	2,541	2,192	1,889
	Southern Registration District.					
13	Belgaum	1,736	1,530	1,830	1,717	1,781
14	Dhárwár	2,622	2,186	2,437	2,070	2,056
15	Bijápur	1,572	1,383	1,737	1,684	1,527
16	Kánara	1,417	1,126	1,201	818	820
	Gujarát Registration District.					
17	Surat	1,812	1,616	1,936	1,563	1,451
18	Broach	789	825	1,051	883	813
19	Kaira	1,149	1,110	1,827	1,610	1,397
20	Panch Mahás	570	496	657	664	525
21	Ahmedabad	1,987	2,067	2,812	2,274	1,944
	Sind Registration District.					
22	Karáchi	1,164	990	874	638	724
23	Hyderabad	1,225	1,047	924	723	607
24	Thar and Párkar	1,092	911	1,181	715	503
25	Nawabshah	1,204	911	776	532	496
26	Lárkána	1,393	955	864	806	731
27	Sukkur	1,312	1,066	1,085	1,077	857
28	Upper Sind Frontier	452	316	289	274	342
	Total for the Presidency ...	44,386	37,716	43,075	39,863	36,209
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month	2·32	1·97	2·25	2·13	1·89

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1925*

							4	5
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	Number.
2,054	2 345	2,570	2,435	2,562	2,323	2,589	30,536	1
1,031	1,228	1,518	1,265	1,311	1,296	1,810	15,957	2
1,255	1,518	1,624	1,521	1,667	1,745	2,116	19,261	3
1,011	887	1,108	1,062	1,157	1,440	1,503	16,188	4
169	210	210	221	211	179	254	2,511	5
831	994	1,031	1,000	1,055	1,157	1,381	14,609	6
2,217	2,459	2,640	2,414	2,628	2,292	2,268	31,654	7
1,244	1,562	1,819	1,583	1,486	1,394	1,557	17,293	8
1,511	1,752	1,997	1,968	1,979	1,788	2,265	22,661	9
1,187	1,415	1,611	1,607	1,712	1,499	1,583	19,734	10
1,659	1,679	2,308	2,737	2,923	2,688	2,300	25,257	11
1,705	1,921	2,056	1,914	1,846	1,900	2,350	25,796	12
1,678	1,637	1,862	1,810	1,858	1,943	1,899	21,331	13
1,895	2,014	2,138	2,447	3,270	3,689	3,989	30,813	14
1,319	1,368	1,590	1,571	1,567	1,652	1,715	18,685	15
906	966	1,019	980	896	838	1,096	12,132	16
1,233	1,271	1,202	1,178	1,243	1,224	1,556	17,290	17
664	696	753	656	660	580	762	9,132	18
1,200	1,447	1,576	1,589	1,460	1,187	1,322	16,873	19
417	547	597	685	553	506	644	6,891	20
1,461	1,759	1,971	1,871	1,851	1,640	1,988	23,625	21
607	598	565	633	668	746	879	9,091	22
434	388	446	450	591	690	939	8,464	23
506	392	337	275	362	557	581	7,412	24
352	315	333	303	487	512	567	6,818	25
545	528	678	543	764	842	988	9,637	26
755	658	609	688	788	849	815	10,563	27
175	237	210	212	308	303	231	3,349	28
30,125	32,791	36,378	35,732	37,901	37,439	41,948	453,563	
1·62	1·71	1·99	1·86	1·98	1·95	2·19	23·66	

ANNUAL FORM NO. IV.—DEATHS *registered according to* AGE *in*

1	2	3	
No.	Districts.	Under 1 year.	
		Male.	Female.
	Western Registration District.		
1	East Khándesh	4,597	3,992
2	West Khándesh	2,529	2,288
3	Násik	3,167	2,587
4	Thána	1,609	1,405
5	Bombay Suburban	273	200
	Kolába	1,729	1,376
7	City of Bombay	3,822	3,339
	Central Registration District.		
8	Ahmednagar	2,860	2,328
9	Poona	3,324	2,636
10	Sholápur	3,136	2,561
11	Sátára	2,996	2,454
12	Ratnágirí	2,096	1,755
	Southern Registration District.		
13	Belgaum	2,508	2,033
14	Dhárwár	2,992	2,515
15	Bijápur	2,259	1,836
16	Kánara	1,339	1,205
	Gujarat Registration District.		
17	Surat	2,531	2,218
18	Broach	1,393	1,266
19	Kaira	2,036	1,974
20	Panch Mahals	886	723
21	Ahmedabad	3,521	3,278
	Sind Registration District.		
22	Karáchi	1,520	1,250
23	Hyderabad	861	757
24	Thar and Parkar	499	463
25	Nawabshah	628	555
26	Lárkana	1,099	903
27	Sukkur	1,511	1,314
28	Upper Sind Frontier	362	340
	Total for the Presidency ...	56,083	49,551
	Population according to Census of 1921 ...	287,146	282,999
	Ratios per 1,000 living ...	202·28	175·09

NOTE.—Civil population by age groups not being available, rates in Form IV are calculated
population. The rates in other forms

the DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1925*

4		5		6		7	
1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
4,180	4,350	789	834	489	622	335	489
2,337	2,445	415	420	236	239	121	204
2,149	2,175	407	445	257	255	148	283
1,297	1,380	467	450	296	253	219	237
193	195	58	60	31	31	38	44
1,167	1,224	343	332	201	163	160	213
2,384	2,582	435	503	410	464	591	630
1,767	1,775	330	338	235	247	153	254
2,420	2,303	413	412	303	324	274	402
2,202	2,151	447	394	289	313	180	294
2,615	2,579	691	600	462	509	497	675
1,971	1,947	454	556	344	349	331	364
2,291	2,327	606	683	332	355	227	313
2,896	2,940	1,067	1,122	785	793	419	549
1,843	1,875	517	511	330	329	206	254
756	855	203	267	142	135	153	201
1,451	1,414	364	359	221	197	173	251
1,201	1,107	237	221	104	115	76	123
2,082	1,914	279	242	180	175	184	172
764	760	175	193	93	86	74	80
2,319	2,276	341	340	284	281	389	458
679	576	202	190	150	133	177	191
539	434	253	206	217	154	195	184
366	265	201	202	192	165	235	148
449	372	256	184	157	117	171	146
810	731	339	304	215	128	225	207
1,052	932	335	316	192	174	173	233
407	342	141	157	75	61	78	42
44,618	44,226	10,765	11,032	7,231	7,167	6,192	7,645
885,160	924,937	1,468,775	1,379,851	1,224,010	969,652	751,226	650,813
50·41	47·80	7·40	8·00	5·91	7·39	8·24	11·75

on the total population figures which include Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Military and Jail are based on the Indian Civil population.

ANNUAL FORM

1	2	8	
No.	Districts.	20 and under 30.	
		Male.	Female.
	Western Registration District.		
1	East Khándesh	708	999
2	West Khándesh	283	420
3	Násik	419	604
4	Thána	646	791
5	Bombay Suburban	140	125
6	Kolába	508	650
7	City of Bombay	2,229	1,756
	Central Registration District.		
8	Ahmednagar	388	469
9	Poona	664	871
10	Sholápur	528	678
11	Sátára	1,013	1,122
12	Ratnágiri	1,071	1,229
	Southern Registration District.		
13	Belgaum	576	757
14	Dhárwár	1,132	1,488
15	Bijápur	606	723
16	Kánara	509	681
	Gujarat Registration District.		
17	Surat	584	778
18	Broach	198	293
19	Kaira	469	611
20	Panch Mahals	226	298
21	Ahmedabad	1,007	1,003
	Sind Registration District.		
22	Karáchi	520	494
23	Hyderabad	595	545
24	Tharand Párkar	548	483
25	Nawábsháh	449	441
26	Larkána	560	622
27	Sukkur	429	488
28	Upper Sind Frontier	120	160
	Total for the Presidency ...	17,125	19,578
	Population according to Census of 1921 ...	1,781,925	1,656,476
	Ratios per 1,000 living ...	9·61	11·82

No. IV—*concld.*

9		10		11		12		13
30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
821	856	801	595	759	542	1,881	1,897	1
401	390	411	313	435	267	933	870	2
681	639	684	436	678	449	1,427	1,371	3
1,033	800	968	598	883	550	1,156	1,148	4
188	131	152	87	117	64	216	168	5
724	709	744	481	748	538	1,218	1,361	6
2,587	1,370	1,682	854	1,335	680	2,072	1,939	7
601	540	572	450	596	460	1,482	1,428	8
902	817	776	591	846	579	1,894	1,916	9
568	585	520	471	584	473	1,695	1,665	10
862	641	830	713	1,070	989	1,709	1,831	11
1,149	1,172	1,088	884	1,144	983	3,192	3,717	12
703	683	763	547	794	604	2,021	2,204	13
1,314	1,358	1,140	973	1,316	963	2,508	2,543	14
747	684	612	484	771	619	1,771	1,708	15
713	619	735	459	626	480	969	1,085	16
634	720	691	492	713	483	1,505	1,620	17
216	254	259	230	376	246	603	616	18
639	644	674	523	786	553	1,390	1,337	19
260	228	229	205	302	194	527	558	20
1,026	860	1,055	688	984	799	1,369	1,347	21
539	339	467	213	302	173	542	434	22
662	437	551	306	430	241	503	403	23
701	456	550	329	421	236	573	380	24
483	387	427	259	372	197	488	280	25
569	463	493	290	420	256	559	424	26
450	436	427	272	442	225	638	524	27
147	133	133	100	119	73	191	168	28
20,320	17,541	18,464	12,842	18,369	12,915	35,064	34,835	
1,542,370	1,349,143	1,025,082	901,999	615,661	556,308	457,220	480,976	
12·37	13·00	18·01	14·24	29·84	23·22	76·69	72·43	

ANNUAL FORM No. IV (*a*).—*Showing the details of* DEATHS *during the*

No.	Districts.	DEATHS						
		Not exceeding one month.						
		Male.			Female.			Total of columns 5 and 8.
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Western Registration District.							
1	East Khándesh	1,212	794	2,006	932	711	1,643	3,649
2	West Khándesh	563	451	1,014	471	389	860	1,874
3	Násik	824	561	1,385	626	412	1,038	2,423
4	Thána	432	296	728	387	237	624	1,352
5	Bombay Suburban	96	35	131	56	26	82	213
6	Kolába	608	330	938	452	270	722	1,660
7	City of Bombay	885	501	1,386	655	461	1,116	2,502
	Central Registration District.							
8	Ahmednagar	803	452	1,255	620	348	968	2,223
9	Poona	711	554	1,265	576	417	993	2,258
10	Sholápur	782	461	1,243	548	414	962	2,205
11	Sátára	727	514	1,241	621	440	1,061	2,302
12	Ratnágiri	568	468	1,036	427	382	809	1,845
	Southern Registration District.							
13	Belgaum	649	532	1,181	519	440	959	2,140
14	Dhárwár	774	634	1,408	609	508	1,117	2,525
15	Bijápur	483	514	997	408	420	828	1,825
16	Kánara	527	294	821	439	234	673	1,494
	Gujarát Registration District.							
17	Surat	627	469	1,096	540	407	947	2,043
18	Broach	290	263	553	285	217	502	1,055
19	Kaira	379	383	762	405	393	798	1,560
20	Panch Mahális	192	203	395	171	165	336	731
21	Ahmedabad	638	553	1,191	528	458	986	2,177
	Sind Registration District.							
22	Karachi	325	269	594	278	205	483	1,077
23	Hyderabad	185	176	361	173	153	326	687
24	Thar and Párkar	146	101	247	137	82	219	466
25	Nawabshah	151	134	285	148	114	262	547
26	Lárkána	216	231	447	175	159	334	781
27	Sukkur	226	270	496	194	211	405	901
28	Upper Sind Frontier	69	68	137	76	56	132	269
	Total for the Presidency ...	14,088	10,511	24,599	11,456	8,729	20,185	44,784

under one year IN THE DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
year 1925

UNDER ONE YEAR.

Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total, male columns 5, 10 and 13.	Total, Female columns 8, 11 and 14.	Total.	No.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,477	1,351	2,828	1,114	998	2,112	4,597	3,992	8,589	1
923	906	1,829	592	522	1,114	2,529	2,288	4,817	2
1,097	994	2,091	685	555	1,240	3,167	2,567	5,754	3
608	552	1,160	273	229	502	1,609	1,405	3,014	4
81	60	141	61	58	119	273	200	473	5
509	433	942	282	221	503	1,729	1,376	3,105	6
1,144	956	2,100	1,292	1,267	2,559	3,822	3,339	7,161	7
936	787	1,723	669	573	1,242	2,860	2,328	5,188	8
1,155	979	2,134	904	664	1,568	3,324	2,636	5,960	9
1,054	841	1,895	839	758	1,597	3,136	2,561	5,697	10
1,068	839	1,907	687	554	1,241	2,096	2,454	5,450	11
517	504	1,021	543	442	985	2,096	1,755	3,851	12
909	731	1,640	418	343	761	2,508	2,033	4,541	13
911	807	1,718	673	591	1,264	2,992	2,515	5,507	14
802	643	1,445	460	365	825	2,259	1,836	4,095	15
302	314	616	216	218	434	1,339	1,205	2,544	16
846	706	1,552	589	565	1,154	2,531	2,218	4,749	17
460	443	903	380	321	701	1,393	1,266	2,659	18
730	742	1,472	544	434	978	2,036	1,974	4,010	19
311	248	559	180	139	319	886	723	1,609	20
1,180	1,163	2,343	1,150	1,129	2,279	3,521	3,278	6,799	21
479	385	864	447	382	829	1,520	1,250	2,770	22
229	195	424	271	236	507	861	757	1,618	23
118	120	238	134	124	258	499	463	962	24
159	131	290	184	162	346	628	555	1,183	25
320	260	580	332	309	641	1,099	903	2,002	26
429	397	826	566	519	1,098	1,511	1,314	2,825	27
113	99	212	112	109	221	362	340	702	28
18,867	16,586	35,453	14,617	12,760	27,397	58,083	49,551	107,634	

ANNUAL FORM No. V.—DEATHS *registered according* PRESIDENCY *during*

1	2				
		POPULATION			
No.	Districts.	Muhammadans.		Hindus.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	Western Registration District.				
1	East Khandesh	55,176	52,333	484,070	472,143
2	West Khandesh	16,011	15,346	262,850	256,881
3	Nasik	23,806	21,948	338,491	329,357
4	Thana	17,411	14,481	354,764	338,299
5	Bombay Suburban	8,728	5,625	65,684	46,744
6	Kolaba	14,012	14,342	262,562	261,748
7	City of Bombay	126,177	57,210	543,171	289,272
	Central Registration District.				
8	Ahmednagar	18,966	17,870	327,801	325,681
9	Poona	23,591	19,913	465,217	454,887
10	Sholapur	30,467	28,235	346,655	326,392
11	Satara	18,337	17,652	483,403	488,459
12	Ratnagiri	34,410	46,561	486,985	578,134
	Southern Registration District.				
13	Belgaum	40,575	38,943	418,962	403,209
14	Dharwar	73,484	69,553	446,006	430,468
15	Bijapur	48,940	47,185	354,458	342,191
16	Kanara	12,580	13,822	182,887	175,191
	Gujarat Registration District.				
17	Surat	28,071	28,179	279,833	280,147
18	Broach	36,085	33,903	117,008	110,217
19	Kaira	34,193	31,022	328,634	284,525
20	Panch Mahals	13,888	12,797	171,905	161,201
21	Ahmedabad	53,637	45,433	399,443	348,852
	Sind Registration District.				
22	Karachi	213,208	168,986	82,381	53,744
23	Hyderabad	231,341	178,455	87,318	71,811
24	Thar and Parkar	118,596	94,139	98,214	77,812
25	Nawabshah	181,280	139,855	52,448	44,900
26	Larkana	277,501	222,052	53,024	44,130
27	Sukkur	200,273	158,123	79,889	68,329
28	Upper Sind Frontier	120,494	95,783	13,561	10,294
	Total for the Presidency ...	2,071,538	1,689,766	7,637,589	7,130,018

N.B.—This and all the other Statements refer to Indians only and not to Europeans "Hindus"

Note.—Population by classes in Form V includes Jail figures.

to CLASSES *and* SEX, *in the Districts of the* BOMBAY *the year 1925*

3

ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1921.

Jains.		Christians.		Parsis.		Other Classes.		Total.		Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
4,708	3,992	625	518	261	178	536	582	545,376	529,746	1,075,122
2,255	1,832	543	445	120	90	28,244	28,649	309,511	303,201	612,712
4,076	3,445	1,577	1,524	509	400	51	32	418,510	406,706	825,216
1,524	744	13,339	13,112	1,532	1,907	159	150	368,310	368,589	736,899
1,354	632	10,471	9,608	1,246	1,199	84	86	87,567	63,874	151,441
1,153	487	622	482	177	139	837	925	279,350	283,122	562,472
17,587	6,297	32,198	16,095	27,918	24,286	5,505	3,718	751,948	396,867	1,148,815
6,867	6,171	10,967	11,185	90	90	62	34	364,753	361,031	725,784
6,706	4,984	5,109	5,448	1,557	1,510	454	448	500,601	496,089	997,691
4,015	3,413	1,067	1,055	170	161	...	...	382,374	359,256	741,630
8,104	7,197	1,102	886	251	237	31	26	511,238	514,457	1,025,695
819	821	3,078	3,339	22	14	16	11	525,085	628,895	1,153,980
21,868	19,967	2,963	2,640	59	62	22	7	484,615	465,047	949,662
5,741	4,809	3,321	2,888	129	121	45	24	528,348	507,861	1,036,209
1,675	1,320	537	526	19	11	...	...	405,148	391,208	796,356
595	519	8,051	7,924	9	4	1	...	203,950	197,526	401,476
6,427	4,817	948	680	5,037	6,014	17,960	17,008	337,276	336,845	674,121
1,758	1,397	1,406	1,178	1,045	1,176	1,271	1,172	158,568	149,143	307,711
3,210	3,123	13,276	12,236	54	40	335	252	379,702	331,203	710,905
956	857	1,626	1,555	127	113	4,883	4,923	193,385	181,446	374,831
18,353	17,094	2,424	1,947	861	802	174	173	473,693	414,231	887,924
635	488	3,611	2,348	1,396	1,323	1,899	1,219	302,563	228,094	530,657
45	37	127	87	34	23	14	8	316,834	250,415	567,249
150	118	43	16	4	4	4,067	3,444	221,074	175,233	396,307
1	...	19	13	3	...	75	58	233,826	184,826	418,652
...	...	27	9	2	...	650	542	331,204	266,733	597,937
8	8	161	117	67	56	1,636	1,252	281,498	227,869	509,362
29	20	4	6	...	...	233	190	134,321	106,293	240,614
119,619	94,709	119,242	96,138	42,739	39,940	69,444	64,613	10,050,623	9,116,797	19,167,420

include Hindus of all castes. "Other Classes" include Buddhists, Sikhs, Jews and all others

ANNUAL FORM

1	2					
No.	Districts	Muhammadans.		Hindus.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	Western Registration District.				
1	East Khandesh	1,156	1,099	14,193	14,071
2	West Khandesh	313	277	7,773	7,569
3	Nasik	489	517	9,500	8,709
4	Thana	363	328	7,910	7,033
5	Bombay Suburban	120	123	1,082	808
6	Kolaba	371	324	7,157	6,695
7	City of Bombay	3,983	2,992	11,721	9,620
	Central Registration District.				
8	Ahmednagar	425	372	8,515	7,856
9	Poona	626	623	11,122	10,155
10	Sholapur	785	717	9,325	8,827
11	Satara	430	382	12,224	12,038
12	Ratnagiri	975	999	11,791	11,897
	Southern Registration District.				
13	Belgaum	834	832	9,560	9,245
14	Dharwar	2,043	2,040	13,356	13,058
15	Bijapur	1,121	1,039	8,503	7,965
16	Kanara	306	327	5,618	5,463
	Gujarat Registration District.				
17	Surat	713	713	7,945	7,488
18	Broach	1,106	1,045	3,500	3,349
19	Kaira	788	751	7,788	7,237
20	Panch Mahals	274	272	3,258	3,034
21	Ahmedabad	1,536	1,408	10,369	9,505
	Sind Registration District.				
22	Karachi	3,167	2,431	1,845	1,496
23	Hyderabad	3,009	2,168	1,777	1,488
24	Thar and Parkar	2,336	1,705	1,944	1,410
25	Nawabshah	2,875	2,122	1,002	812
26	Larkana	4,186	3,335	1,130	988
27	Sukkur	3,392	2,852	2,241	2,050
28	Upper Sind Frontier	1,473	1,297	295	273
	Total for the Presidency ...	39,195	33,065	192,434	180,134

No. V—*contd.*

3										
Number of Deaths Registered.										
Jains.		Christians.		Parsis.		Other Classes.		Total.		Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
2	2	5	3	2	1	2	...	15,360	15,176	30,536
8	4	7	6	...	...	...	...	8,101	7,856	15,957
2	3	17	15	8	...	1	...	10,017	9,244	19,261
...	1	273	221	25	25	5	4	8 576	7,612	16,188
5	...	190	170	2	2	7	2	1,406	1,105	2,511
...	2	8	10	1	2	25	14	7,562	7,047	14,609
338	219	781	658	574	527	140	101	17,537	14,117	31,654
10	9	54	51	...	1	...	...	9,004	8,289	17,293
9	11	42	43	9	6	8	7	11,816	10,845	22,661
37	40	1	1	1	...	...	...	10,149	9,585	19,734
88	88	3	3	...	1	...	...	12,745	12,512	25,257
9	6	65	54	...	...	...	...	12,840	12,956	25,796
396	401	39	32	2	...	...	...	10,821	10,510	21,331
139	113	31	38	...	...	...	...	15,569	15,244	30,813
26	11	12	8	...	...	...	...	9,662	9,023	18,685
19	15	202	181	...	1	...	...	6,145	5,987	12,132
98	35	18	15	93	122	...	...	8,867	8,423	17,290
21	26	15	20	21	29	...	...	4,663	4,469	9,132
48	49	104	108	...	...	...	...	8,728	8,145	16,873
24	16	9	3	1	...	...	...	3,566	3,325	6,891
336	358	42	53	10	10	2	1	12,295	11,330	23,625
5	...	58	32	11	24	12	13	5,098	3,993	9,091
1	2	1	...	...	...	9	9	4,797	3,667	8,464
2	6	1	4	...	...	3	1	4,286	3,126	7,412
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3,880	2,938	6,818
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5,319	4,318	9,637
...	...	3	3	2	...	11	9	5,649	4,914	10,563
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	1,773	1,576	3,349
1,625	1,467	1,981	1,727	762	748	234	171	236,231	217,332	453,563

1	2							
No.	Districts.	Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Jains.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Western Registration District.							
1	East Khandesh	20·05	21·00	29·32	29·80	·42	·51	
2	West Khandesh	18·85	17·42	28·53	28·48	3·49	2·17	
3	Nasik	20·54	23·57	24·45	23·22	·49	·87	
4	Thana	20·85	22·65	22·29	20·79	...	1·34	
5	Bombay Suburban	13·76	21·87	16·47	17·29	3·69	...	
6	Kolaba	26·47	22·59	27·25	25·09	...	4·16	
7	Bombay City	31·57	52·30	21·58	33·25	19·22	34·78	
	Central Registration District.							
8	Ahmednagar	22·41	20·82	25·98	24·12	1·46	1·46	
9	Poona	26·54	31·29	23·91	22·32	1·34	2·21	
10	Sholapur	25·77	25·39	26·90	27·05	9·22	11·73	
11	Satara	23·45	21·64	25·29	24·64	10·86	12·23	
12	Ratnagiri	28·33	21·45	24·21	20·59	10·99	7·31	
	Southern Registration District.							
13	Belgaum	20·40	20·37	22·79	22·92	18·11	20·06	
14	Dharwar	27·80	29·33	29·94	30·33	24·21	23·50	
15	Bijapur	22·09	22·02	23·99	23·28	15·52	8·33	
16	Kanara	24·24	23·66	30·72	31·18	31·93	28·90	
	Gujarat Registration District.							
17	Surat	25·40	25·30	28·39	26·73	18·06	17·65	
18	Broach	30·65	30·82	29·91	30·38	11·94	17·37	
19	Kaira	23·05	24·21	23·70	25·44	14·95	15·56	
20	Panch Mahals	19·73	21·25	18·95	18·82	25·10	18·67	
21	Ahmedabad	28·64	30·88	25·96	27·25	18·31	20·94	
	Sind Registration District.							
22	Karachi	14·85	14·39	22·40	27·84	7·87	...	
23	Hyderabad	12·98	12·15	20·35	20·72	22·22	54·05	
24	Thar and Parkar	19·70	18·11	19·79	18·12	13·33	50·85	
25	Nawabshah	15·86	15·17	19·10	18·08	...	...	
26	Larkana	15·08	15·02	21·31	22·28	...	...	
27	Sukkur	16·94	18·04	28·06	30·00	...	...	
28	Upper Sind Frontier	12·22	13·54	21·75	26·52	...	...	
	Total for the Presidency ...	18·92	19·58	25·20	25·26	13·58	15·49	

No. V—*concld.*

3

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Christians.		Parsis.		Other Classes.		Total.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
8·00	5·79	7·66	5·62	3·73	...	28·16	28·65	28·40
12·82	13·45	...	...	...	...	24·94	24·78	24·86
10·77	9·84	15·71	...	1·96	...	23·94	22·73	23·34
20·47	16·85	16·32	13·11	31·45	26·66	22·06	20·65	21·37
18·03	17·69	1·60	1·80	83·33	30·30	16·05	17·30	16·57
12·86	20·75	5·65	14·39	28·67	15·13	27·07	24·80	25·97
24·29	40·88	20·54	21·70	25·43	27·17	23·32	35·57	27·55
4·92	4·56	...	11·11	...	...	24·81	22·96	23·89
8·22	7·89	5·78	3·37	17·62	15·62	23·60	22·27	22·94
·94	·95	5·88	...	...	...	26·54	26·68	26·61
2·72	3·39	...	4·22	...	...	24·98	24·32	24·62
21·12	16·17	...	...	...	...	24·45	20·60	22·35
12·96	11·16	33·90	...	...	...	22·33	22·60	23·47
9·33	11·43	...	...	...	...	29·46	30·02	29·74
22·35	15·21	...	...	...	...	23·85	23·06	23·46
25·09	22·64	...	250·00	...	...	30·13	30·31	30·22
18·99	22·06	18·46	20·29	...	...	26·29	25·01	25·65
10·67	16·97	20·10	24·65	...	...	29·41	29·96	29·68
7·83	8·83	...	...	...	...	22·99	24·59	23·73
5·54	1·93	7·87	...	...	...	18·44	18·32	18·38
17·33	27·22	11·61	12·47	11·49	5·78	25·95	27·35	26·61
16·06	13·69	7·88	15·87	6·32	10·66	16·82	17·51	17·11
7·87	...	...	...	642·86	1,125·00	15·20	14·64	14·87
23·26	250·00	...	...	·74	·32	19·40	17·78	18·70
...	...	...	...	40·00	68·97	16·55	15·90	16·28
...	...	...	...	10·53	...	16·06	16·19	16·12
18·63	25·64	29·85	...	5·99	7·19	20·02	22·00	20·71
...	...	...	...	21·46	31·58	13·19	14·82	13·87
16·51	17·60	17·83	18·73	3·51	2·64	23·51	23·84	23·66

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—DEATHS *registered from*
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Details regarding Births

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1921.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.
	A.—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).					
	Western Registration District.					
1	East Khándesh	918,037	24,858	23,297	48,155	52·45
2	West Khándesh	568,809	15,021	14,308	29,329	51·56
3	Násik	705,858	17,773	16,587	34,360	48·67
4	Thána	694,658	10,899	10,004	20,903	29·73
5	Bombay Suburban	91,943	863	844	1,707	18·57
6	Kolába	523,270	10,398	9,853	20,251	37·97
	Central Registration District.					
7	Ahmednagar	667,106	16,724	15,758	32,482	48·69
8	Poona	770,334	15,575	14,280	29,855	38·76
9	Sholápur	574,909	12,958	12,214	25,172	43·78
10	Sátára	964,847	19,354	18,640	37,994	39·38
11	Ratnágiri	1,033,350	20,001	18,631	38,632	35·66
	Southern Registration District.					
12	Belgáum	871,163	17,305	16,194	33,499	38·45
13	Dhárwár	870,565	15,812	15,217	31,029	35·64
14	Bijápur	717,798	14,274	13,744	28,018	39·03
15	Kánara	350,246	5,563	5,400	10,963	31·30
	Gujarat Registration District.					
16	Surat	526,465	11,142	10,512	21,654	41·13
17	Broach	243,112	5,777	5,367	11,144	45·84
18	Káira	604,528	12,616	11,293	23,909	39·55
19	Panch Mahals	331,791	7,229	6,771	14,000	42·20
20	Ahmedabad	568,759	11,044	9,975	21,019	36·96
	Sind Registration District.					
21	Karáchi	307,576	2,179	1,498	3,677	11·95
22	Hyderabad	480,469	3,310	2,451	5,761	11·98
23	Thar and Párkar	386,343	4,151	3,354	7,505	19·43
24	Nawábsháh	402,915	4,658	3,419	8,077	20·05
25	Larkana	562,636	6,330	4,699	11,029	19·60
26	Sukkur	394,216	4,883	3,829	8,712	22·10
27	Upper Sind Frontier	230,036	2,576	1,871	4,447	19·33
	Total of Districts ...	15,421,829	293,273	270,010	563,283	36·52

different causes in the DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the*
during the year 1925
also shewn, column 4

5 Cholera.	6 Small-pox.	7 Plague.	8 Fevers.	9 Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	10 Respiratory Diseases.	11 INJURIES—(*continued on next page*). Suicide.	
						Male.	Female.
...	252	2,262	11,810	1,207	3,151	2	5
	49	3	7,026	433	1,683	4	4
7	31	...	7,140	876	2,415	5	9
2	283	129	8,563	331	1,727	16	6
1	5	1	823	129	198	5	1
2	205	16	7,247	490	1,958	3	1
2	49	152	3,683	1,543	3,080	6	3
2	34	8	7,024	1,073	2,908	5	9
2	143	91	5,717	979	1,458	9	4
5	105	3,214	8,871	1,478	1,709	9	10
2	340	280	8,286	678	4,626	6	6
1	203	417	4,871	1,989	2,698	19	14
...	52	3,375	9,426	679	2,333	28	23
1	133	555	6,734	979	1,847	21	12
...	298	78	4,352	783	920	17	6
1	94	...	4,382	207	5,169	9	14
...	280	...	3,067	122	2,124	1	4
...	8	...	4,362	474	5,012	21	14
...	13	...	3,153	117	1,011	6	9
...	90	2	7,674	258	2,149	8	12
...	137	...	2,583	10	254	...	...
..	43	...	5,251	19	707	11	2
...	189	...	5,220	36	1,298	...	3
...	92	...	5,746	11	478	4	4
...	237	...	8,030	13	125	4	3
...	154	...	6,910	35	91	6	5
...	30	...	2,935	11	65	7	7
32	3,699	10,583	160,891	15,160	51,194	232	190

1	2	11				12	13
		INJURIES—*concld.*					
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or Accident.	Snakebite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes
	A.—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).						
	Western Registration District.						
1	East Khandesh ...	152	27	10	196	8,018	26,697
2	West Khandesh ...	130	40	19	197	5,500	14,895
3	Nasik ...	197	60	13	284	5,945	16,598
4	Thana ...	171	164	7	364	3,402	14,751
5	Bombay Suburban ...	34	7	...	47	370	1,579
6	Kolaba ...	134	63	8	209	4,013	14,140
	Central Registration District.						
7	Ahmednagar ...	183	29	15	236	7,544	16,389
8	Poona ...	251	48	12	325	5,163	16,537
9	Sholapur ...	194	33	10	250	4,990	13,630
10	Satara ...	338	85	15	467	8,220	24,059
11	Ratnagiri ...	239	259	5	515	9,306	24,433
	Southern Registration District.						
12	Belgaum ...	354	39	8	414	8,912	19,505
13	Dharwar ...	224	48	11	329	10,227	26,421
14	Bijapur ...	215	15	2	265	5,812	16,326
15	Kanara ...	163	24	...	210	4,550	11,191
	Gujarat Registration District.						
16	Surat ...	130	34	10	197	2,718	12,768
17	Broach ...	84	19	11	119	1,665	7,377
18	Kaira ...	203	41	29	308	3,723	13,887
19	Panch Mahals ...	70	43	1	129	1,578	6,001
20	Ahmedabad ...	130	41	32	223	1,896	12,292
	Sind Registration District.						
21	Karachi ...	44	25	...	69	188	3,241
22	Hyderabad ...	49	43	...	105	174	6,299
23	Thar and Parkar ...	36	59	...	98	323	7,164
24	Nawabshah ...	65	47	...	120	181	6,628
25	Larkana ...	55	51	...	113	246	8,764
26	Sukkur ...	59	33	...	103	136	7,429
27	Upper Sind Frontier ...	26	8	1	49	27	3,117
	Total of Districts ...	3,910	1,380	219	5,931	104,627	352,318

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
								For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
...	·27	2·46	12·66	1·31	3·47	·21	8·73	29·30	31·55
·01	·08	·01	12·35	·76	2·96	·24	9·67	26·18	28·94
·01	·04	...	10·12	1·24	3·43	·40	8·42	23·65	31·46
...	·34	·18	12·38	·48	2·49	·52	4·90	21·24	26·96
·01	·05	·01	9·01	1·40	2·16	·51	4·02	17·17	18·65
...	·38	·03	13·60	·93	3·66	·39	7·52	26·51	29·17
...	·07	·23	5·52	2·32	4·61	·35	11·31	24·41	30·41
...	·04	·01	9·12	1·40	3·78	·42	6·70	21·47	28·40
...	·25	·16	9·95	1·70	2·53	·43	8·68	23·70	25·08
·01	·11	3·33	9·19	1·53	1·78	·47	8·52	24·94	26·63
...	·50	·26	7·64	·81	4·27	·48	8·59	22·55	22·78
...	·23	·48	5·59	2·28	3·10	·48	10·23	22·39	26·67
...	·06	3·88	10·83	·78	2·68	·38	11·75	30·35	29·92
...	·19	·77	9·38	1·36	2·57	·37	8·10	22·74	26·32
...	·85	·22	12·43	2·26	2·63	·60	12·99	31·95	31·49
...	·16	...	8·32	·39	9·82	·38	5·16	24·25	27·31
...	1·15	...	12·61	·50	8·74	·49	6·85	30·34	29·81
...	·01	...	7·21	·78	8·30	·51	6·16	22·97	27·20
...	·04	...	9·50	·35	3·05	·39	4·76	18·09	20·44
...	·16	...	13·49	·45	3·79	·39	3·33	21·61	26·72
...	·45	...	8·40	·03	·82	·23	·60	10·53	10·88
...	·09	...	10·93	·04	1·47	·22	·36	13·11	12·41
...	·49	...	13·51	·09	3·36	·25	·83	18·53	16·52
...	·23	...	14·26	·03	1·18	·29	·45	16·44	12·90
...	·42	...	14·27	·02	·21	·20	·45	15·57	13·83
...	·39	...	17·53	·08	·23	·26	·34	18·83	16·04
...	·13	...	12·75	·03	·28	·21	·11	13·51	9·59
·00	·24	·69	10·43	·98	3·31	·39	6·80	22·84	24·97

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1921.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	East Khándesh District.					
1	Jalgaon	23,696	301	297	598	25·23
2	Bhusáwal	24,933	363	323	686	27·51
3	Chopda	16,930	240	217	457	27·00
4	Dharangaon	14,824	256	229	485	32·72
5	Párola	12,079	268	257	525	43·47
6	Amalner	17,068	185	150	335	19·63
7	Erandol	12,489	239	215	454	36·35
8	Nasirabad	12,188	324	292	616	50·54
9	Chálisgaon	11,990	222	218	440	36·69
10	Yawal	10,888	217	175	392	36·00
	West Khandesh District.					
11	Dhulia	30,061	608	490	1,098	36·52
12	Nandurbár	13,842	267	252	519	37·49
	Nasik District.					
13	Násik	42,715	587	479	1,066	24·95
14	Yeola	13,911	255	167	422	30·33
15	Málegaon	23,711	408	312	720	30·36
16	Igatpuri	9,977	89	74	163	16·34
17	Manmád	11,866	76	81	157	13·23
18	Trimbak	4,538	69	66	135	29·74
19	Deolálí Cantonment	12,640	15	7	22	1·74
	Thana District.					
20	Thána	22,116	201	163	364	16·46
21	Bhiwandi	12,188	196	182	378	31·01
22	Kalyán	17,573	252	230	482	27·43
23	Bassein	10,364	201	176	377	36·37
	Bombay Suburban District.					
24	Bándra	28,738	320	277	597	20·77
25	Kurla	26,059	208	163	371	14·23
26	Santa Cruz Cantonment	4,701	7	2	9	1·91

No. VI—*contd.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11 Injuries (*continued on next page*).	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Male.	Female.
...	...	120	153	34	108	...	1
...	4	...	303	13	41	...	...
...	3	...	125	7	43	...	...
...	...	2	99	26	51	...	...
...	...	30	102	16	56	...	1
...	1	1	112	9	63	...	1
...	...	134	86	15	49	...	1
...	...	1	179	18	65	...	...
...	...	...	167	6	48	...	...
...	55	...	75	4	49	...	...
...	...	28	116	38	154	...	...
...	...	...	169	8	98	...	...
...	5	2	186	75	324	2	...
...	2	...	262	11	69	...	...
...	...	...	125	58	88	...	...
...	...	...	88	13	31	...	1
...	...	...	48	8	28	...	...
...	...	...	26	3	20	...	...
...	...	...	1	2	20	...	...
2	..	2	159	17	134	2	1
...	1	22	63	39	141	...	...
1	...	7	58	31	206	1	...
...	...	8	59	9	55	...	...
...	3	...	60	33	85	...	...
1	3	4	276	35	56	...	...
...	...	...	2	4	2	...	...

ANNUAL FORM

1	2	11 INJURIES—*concld.*				12	13
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes	Total deaths from all causes.
	B.—TOWNS.						
	East Khandesh District.						
1	Jalgaon ...	10	...	...	11	194	620
2	Bhusawal ...	16	2	...	18	195	574
3	Chopda ...	2	...	...	2	65	245
4	Dharangaon ...	8	...	1	9	111	298
5	Parola ...	2	1	...	4	102	310
6	Amalner ...	6	...	1	8	64	258
7	Erandol ...	4	2	...	7	100	391
8	Nasirabad ...	1	...	...	1	182	446
9	Chalisgaon ...	3	...	1	4	37	262
10	Yawal ...	1	...	...	1	51	235
	West Khandesh District.						
11	Dhulia ...	12	...	1	13	327	676
12	Nandurbar ...	5	...	...	5	106	386
	Nasik District.						
13	Nasik ...	22	1	1	26	609	1,227
14	Yeola ...	2	...	...	2	67	403
15	Malegaon ...	6	1	3	10	201	482
16	Igatpuri ...	5	...	...	6	47	180
17	Manmad ...	1	1	...	2	38	124
18	Trimbak ...	1	...	...	1	38	83
19	Deolali Cantonment ...	1	...	...	1	40	64
	Thana District.						
20	Thana ...	13	...	...	16	69	399
21	Bhiwandi ...	3	...	...	3	93	362
22	Kalyan ...	11	1	2	15	110	428
23	Bassein ...	3	2	2	7	110	248
	Bombay Suburban District.						
24	Bandra ...	7	...	...	7	239	427
25	Kurla ...	4	1	...	5	113	493
26	Santa Cruz Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	4	12

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
								For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
...	...	5·06	6·45	1·44	4·56	·46	8·18	26·16	19·56
...	·16	...	12·15	·52	1·64	·72	7·82	23·02	22·75
...	·18	...	7·39	·41	2·53	·12	3·84	14·47	30·27
...	...	·13	6·73	1·75	3·43	·60	7·48	20·10	38·25
...	...	2·49	8·45	1·32	4·63	·33	8·44	25·66	35·12
...	·06	·06	6·56	·52	3·70	·47	3·75	15·11	21·47
...	...	10·73	6·88	1·20	3·92	·56	8·01	31·31	35·66
...	...	·08	14·69	1·48	5·33	·08	14·93	36·56	33·82
...	...	...	13·92	·50	4·01	·33	3·09	21·85	24·91
...	5·05	...	6·69	·37	4·50	·09	4·68	21·58	20·08
...	...	·93	3·86	1·26	5·12	·43	10·88	22·48	23·37
...	...	...	12·21	·58	7·08	·36	7·66	27·89	23·29
...	·12	·05	4·36	1·76	7·58	·61	14·25	28·73	33·52
...	·14	...	18·84	·79	4·96	·14	4·10	28·97	32·82
...	...	...	5·27	2·44	3·71	·42	8·48	20·32	27·66
...	...	...	8·33	1·30	3·10	·60	4·71	18·04	26·78
...	...	...	4·04	·68	2·36	·17	3·20	10·45	13·74
...	...	...	5·73	·66	4·41	·22	7·27	18·29	26·31
...	...	...	·08	·16	1·58	·08	3·16	5·06	17·75
·09	...	·09	7·19	·77	6·06	·72	3·12	18·04	28·06
...	·08	1·80	5·17	3·20	11·57	·25	7·63	29·70	28·93
·06	...	·40	3·30	1·76	11·72	·85	6·26	24·35	26·12
...	...	·77	5·69	·87	5·31	·68	10·61	23·93	26·15
...	·10	...	2·09	1·15	2·06	·24	8·31	14·85	21·22
·04	·12	·15	10·59	1·34	2·15	·19	4·34	18·92	19·65
...	...	...	·43	·85	·42	...	·85	2·55	1·06

ANNUAL FORM

1	2	3	4 Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1921.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Kolaba District.					
27	Alibág	5,253	64	61	125	23·79
28	Panwel	8,622	93	80	173	20·07
29	Mahád	7,192	61	49	110	15·29
30	Uran	8,135	69	75	144	17·70
31	City of Bombay	1,148,815	10,212	9,732	19,944	17·36
	Ahmednagar District.					
32	Ahmednagar	33,138	514	425	939	28·33
33	Sangamner	12,737	168	168	336	26·38
34	Ahmednagar Cantonment	10,997	132	99	231	21·00
	Poona District.					
35	Poona City	133,122	1,286	1,125	2,411	18·11
36	Poona Suburban	13,971	77	78	155	11·09
37	Bárámati	11,905	196	146	342	28·73
38	Khed	7,013	106	92	198	28·23
39	Lonávla	10,471	101	81	182	17·38
40	Junnár	7,376	124	88	212	28·74
41	Poona Cantonment	25,498	47	40	87	3·41
42	Kirkee do.	7,991	73	75	148	18·52
	Sholapur District.					
43	Sholápur	119,347	2,166	1,916	4,082	34·20
44	Bársi	22,074	380	355	735	33·29
45	Pandharpur	25,210	444	357	801	31·77
	Satara District.					
46	Sátara	22,454	190	149	339	15·10
47	Wái	10,208	165	132	297	29·09
48	Karád	11,255	106	80	186	16·53
49	Ashta	9,016	128	126	254	28·17
50	Islámpur	7,915	120	98	218	27·54
	Ratnagiri District.					
51	Ratnágiri	18,286	150	164	314	17·17
52	Vengurla	19,126	342	291	633	33·10
53	Málwan	22,213	295	248	543	24·45
54	Chiplun	11,005	174	143	317	28·81

No. VI—*contd.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
						INJURIES.	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Male.	Female.
...	7	...	37	...	18	...	...
...	...	30	39	7	35	...	...
...	...	...	44	3	14	...	3
...	...	...	22	4	23	...	...
12	565	174	3,492	2,467	13,293	64	17
...	4	...	79	72	236	1	...
...	...	...	33	16	27	...	...
...	1	...	57	10	59	...	...
3	22	...	701	260	1,752	4	3
...	...	...	80	19	48	...	...
1	...	...	99	20	36	2	1
...	4	...	30	5	30	2	...
...	...	...	119	14	53	...	...
...	...	...	33	9	59	...	...
...	...	...	97	19	93	1	...
...	...	...	7	33	115	...	...
1	293	522	1,572	195	511	6	...
...	...	6	446	21	34	...	1
...	56	1	546	88	172	1	1
...	1	...	110	23	79	1	1
...	...	14	44	8	43	...	...
...	...	51	19	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	35	20	11	...	...
...	...	13	27	8	51	...	...
...	1	97	27	16	67	...	...
...	9	...	64	19	91	1	...
...	10	...	78	18	103	...	1
...	...	...	95	7	51	...	...

ANNUAL FORM

1		11 INJURIES—*contd.*				12	13
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or Accident	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Kolaba District.						
27	Alibag ...	4	...	...	4	42	108
28	Panwel ...	4	...	...	4	61	176
29	Mahad ...	2	...	2	7	37	105
30	Uran ...	3	1	...	4	27	80
31	City of Bombay ...	610	4	1	696	10,955	31,654
	Ahmednagar District.						
32	Ahmednagar ...	7	...	1	9	252	653
33	Sangamner ...	1	...	...	1	87	164
34	Ahmednagar Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	61	188
	Poona District.						
35	Poona City ...	27	...	3	37	1,816	4,591
36	Poona Suburban ...	...	...	...	...	91	238
37	Baramati ...	5	...	1	9	87	252
38	Khed ...	1	1	...	4	31	104
39	Lonavla ...	8	1	...	9	52	247
40	Junnar ...	1	...	...	1	48	144
41	Poona Cantonment ...	...	...	...	1	87	297
42	Kirkee do. ...	2	3	...	5	92	251
	Sholapur District.						
43	Sholapur ...	53	1	7	67	1,106	4,267
44	Barsi ...	10	1	...	12	87	606
45	Pandharpur ...	15	...	...	17	351	1,231
	Satara District.						
46	Satara ...	11	...	2	15	256	484
47	Wai ...	1	1	1	3	81	193
48	Karad ...	...	...	...	...	131	207
49	Ashta ...	9	...	...	9	77	153
50	Islampur ...	7	...	...	7	56	162
	Ratnagiri District.						
51	Ratnagiri ...	2	1	...	3	112	323
52	Vengurla ...	8	...	...	9	236	423
53	Malwan ...	4	4	...	9	196	414
54	Chiplun ...	1	1	...	2	43	198

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-Pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes	
								For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
...	1·38	...	7·04	...	3·43	·76	8·00	20·56	24·00
...	...	3·48	4·52	·81	4·07	·46	7·07	20·41	23·92
...	...	...	6·13	·42	1·93	·97	5·14	14·59	20·18
...	...	...	2·71	·48	2·83	·48	3·33	9·83	16·48
·01	·49	·15	3·04	2·15	11·57	·61	9·53	27·55	38·31
...	·12	...	2·38	2·18	7·12	·27	7·60	19·67	22·07
...	...	...	2·59	1·26	2·12	·08	6·83	12·88	17·74
...	·09	...	5·19	·91	5·36	...	5·55	17·10	23·03
·02	·17	...	5·26	1·96	13·16	·28	13·64	34·49	44·45
...	...	...	5·73	1·36	3·44	...	6·51	17·04	22·55
·08	...	...	8·31	1·68	3·03	·76	7·31	21·17	25·48
...	·57	...	4·28	·71	4·28	·57	4·42	14·83	19·65
...	...	...	11·36	1·34	5·06	·86	4·97	23·59	26·89
...	...	...	4·47	1·23	7·13	·13	6·51	19·52	20·00
...	...	...	3·80	·75	3·64	·04	3·42	11·65	16·05
...	...	...	·88	4·00	14·39	·63	11·51	31·41	29·23
...	2·45	4·37	13·16	1·63	4·28	·56	9·27	35·72	42·24
...	...	·27	20·21	·95	1·54	·54	3·94	27·45	42·49
...	2·32	·04	21·65	3·49	6·82	·68	13·93	48·83	53·88
...	·05	...	4·90	1·03	3·51	·67	11·40	21·55	14·34
...	...	1·37	4·31	·78	4·22	·29	7·94	18·91	26·64
...	...	4·53	1·69	·53	...	...	11·64	18·39	15·07
...	...	...	3·88	1·22	2·22	1·00	8·54	16·86	27·43
...	...	1·64	3·41	1·01	6·45	·88	7·08	20·47	24·88
...	·06	5·30	1·47	·88	3·66	·16	6·13	17·66	16·54
...	·47	...	3·35	·99	4·76	·47	12·34	22·38	27·23
...	·46	...	3·51	·81	4·64	·41	8·82	18·64	21·68
...	...	...	8·63	·64	4·63	·18	3·91	17·29	19·70

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1921.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Belgaum District.					
55	Belgaum ...	36,214	539	435	974	26·90
56	Gokak ...	9,989	148	158	306	30·63
57	Athni ...	13,538	188	163	351	25·93
58	Nipani ...	11,878	179	172	351	29·55
59	Belgaum Cantonment ...	6,880	18	18	36	5·23
	Dharwar District.					
60	Dharwar ...	34,327	430	377	807	23·51
61	Hubli ...	69,140	945	845	1,790	25·89
62	Gadag-Bettigeri ...	41,158	717	709	1,426	34·65
63	Ranebennur ...	13,930	288	266	554	39·77
64	Nawalgund ...	7,089	111	90	201	28·35
	Bijapur District.					
65	Bijapur ...	32,471	462	427	889	27·38
66	Bagalkot ...	19,471	350	372	722	37·08
67	Guledgud ...	14,760	309	299	608	41·19
68	Ilkal ...	11,856	195	166	361	30·45
	Kanara District.					
69	Karwar ...	14,463	170	144	314	21·71
70	Kumta ...	14,291	174	164	338	23·65
71	Gokarn ...	8,307	109	107	216	26·00
72	Honawar ...	7,035	124	115	239	33·97
73	Bhatkal ...	7,134	121	81	202	28·32
	Surat District.					
74	Surat ...	117,423	2,199	1,878	4,077	34·72
75	Bulsar ...	19,681	293	277	570	28·96
76	Rander ...	10,547	135	133	268	25·41
	Broach District.					
77	Broach ...	42,626	949	802	1,751	41·07
78	Jambusar ...	10,217	217	221	438	42·87
79	Ankleshwar ...	11,756	226	246	472	40·15

No. VI—*contd.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
						Injuries.	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Male.	Female.
1	48	59	211	26	157	1	...
...	...	149	37	21	46	...	1
1	...	1	126	7	80	...	...
...	...	...	47	16	45	...	...
...	...	...	11	4	12	...	...
...	1	9	190	56	199	...	...
...	7	16	293	47	392	2	2
...	37	22	461	49	303	2	1
...	...	311	59	11	94	...	...
...	...	...	19	2	24	2	1
...	22	130	105	34	127	1	1
...	...	1	211	34	108	1	...
...	12	...	95	...	83	2	2
...	...	...	83	11	59	1	...
...	42	...	56	7	32	...	...
...	7	...	68	21	38	1	...
...	...	...	43	17	38	1	...
...	8	...	46	10	7	...	...
...	...	...	55	15	16	1	...
...	109	...	420	326	1,491	2	1
...	1	...	19	8	148	...	1
...	8	...	55	2	46	...	...
1	7	...	214	36	363	...	1
...	...	...	128	8	99	...	...
...	...	...	229	1	41	...	...

1	2	11				12	13
		INJURIES—*contd.*					
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B.—TOWNS—contd.						
	Belgaum District.						
55	Belgaum ...	35	...	3	19	476	997
56	Gokak ...	4	...	...	5	96	351
57	Athni ...	1	...	1	5	36	256
58	Nipani ...	2	...	...	2	59	169
59	Belgaum Cantonment ...	1	...	...	1	22	50
	Dharwar District.						
60	Dharwar ...	17	...	...	17	388	810
61	Hubli ...	23	2	1	30	553	1,338
62	Gadag-Bettigeri ...	19	...	1	23	442	1,337
63	Ranebennur ...	5	1	...	6	294	775
64	Nawalgund ...	4	...	...	7	80	132
	Bijapur District.						
65	Bijapur ...	25	3	1	31	352	801
66	Bagalkot ...	10	...	...	11	270	635
67	Guledgud ...	5	2	...	11	294	495
68	Ilkal ...	2	...	...	3	272	428
	Kanara District.						
69	Karwar ...	5	...	...	5	122	264
70	Kumta ...	2	1	...	3	77	214
71	Gokarn ...	4	...	...	5	97	200
72	Honawar ...	2	...	...	2	50	123
73	Bhatkal ...	1	...	...	2	52	140
	Surat District.						
74	Surat ...	42	...	5	50	1,622	4,018
75	Bulsar ...	5	...	...	6	158	340
76	Rander ...	...	...	...	...	53	164
	Broach District.						
77	Broach ...	15	2	...	18	510	1,149
78	Jambusar ...	2	...	1	3	40	278
79	Ankleshwar ...	5	...	...	6	51	328

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
								For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
·03	1·33	1·63	5·83	·72	4·34	·52	13·14	27·53	28·90
...	...	14·92	3·70	2·10	4·61	·50	9·61	35·44	28·55
·07	...	·07	9·31	·52	5·91	·37	2·66	18·91	17·02
...	...	...	3·96	1·35	3·79	·17	4·97	14·23	18·36
...	...	...	1·60	·58	1·74	·15	3·20	7·27	11·00
...	·93	·25	5·53	1·63	5·89	·50	9·84	23·60	31·62
...	·10	·23	4·24	·68	5·67	·43	8·00	19·35	28·42
...	·90	·53	11·20	1·19	7·36	·56	10·74	32·88	29·45
...	...	22·33	4·24	·79	6·75	·43	21·11	55·64	33·23
...	...	...	2·68	·28	3·39	·99	11·29	18·62	21·19
...	·68	4·00	3·23	1·05	3·91	·95	10·84	24·67	24·77
...	...	·05	10·84	1·75	5·55	·56	13·87	32·61	32·89
...	·81	....	6·44	...	5·62	·75	19·92	33·54	31·57
...	...	...	7·00	·93	4·98	·25	22·94	36·10	37·20
...	2·90	...	3·87	·48	2·21	·35	8·44	18·25	12·58
...	·49	...	4·76	1·47	2·66	·21	5·36	14·97	17·63
...	...	...	5·18	2·05	4·57	·60	11·68	24·08	26·08
...	1·14	...	6·54	1·42	1·00	·29	7·11	17·48	19·17
...	...	...	7·71	2·10	2·24	·28	7·29	19·62	19·62
...	·93	...	3·59	2·78	12·69	·42	13·81	34·22	31·59
...	·05	...	·97	·41	7·52	·30	8·03	17·28	16·85
...	·76	...	5·21	·19	4·36	...	5·08	15·55	23·22
·02	·17	...	5·02	·84	8·52	·42	11·97	26·96	28·78
...	...	...	12·53	·78	9·69	·29	3·92	27·21	29·19
...	...	...	19·48	·09	3·29	·51	4·33	27·90	28·78

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1921.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Kaira District.					
80	Kaira ...	8,277	142	132	274	33·10
81	Mehmedabad ...	6,236	138	136	274	43·94
82	Nadiad ...	31,919	577	518	1,095	34·31
83	Borsad ...	12,113	311	314	625	51·60
84	Anand ...	11,024	153	165	318	28·85
85	Umreth ...	14,024	332	276	608	43·35
86	Dakore ...	7,990	150	133	283	35·42
87	Kapadvanj ...	14,794	300	271	571	38·60
	Panch Mahals District.					
88	Godhra ...	26,969	541	511	1,052	39·01
89	Dohad ...	16,071	282	311	593	36·90
	Ahmedabad District.					
90	Ahmedabad ...	2,70,599	5,759	5,479	11,238	41·53
91	Dhandhuka ...	8,056	185	154	339	42·08
92	Viramgaon ...	26,252	376	363	739	28·15
93	Dholka ...	12,513	320	255	575	45·95
94	Ahmedabad Cantonment. ...	1,745	15	13	28	16·05
	Karachi District.					
95	Karachi ...	199,014	4,826	4,540	9,366	47·06
96	Tatta ...	8,470	76	57	133	15·70
97	Kotri ...	9,072	68	50	118	13·00
98	Karachi Cantonment ...	6,525	114	87	201	30·80
	Hyderabad District.					
99	Hyderabad ...	72,625	1,487	1,274	2,761	38·00
100	Halla ...	5,757	68	58	126	21·89
101	Matiari ...	4,638	33	22	55	11·85
102	Hyderabad Cantonment ...	3,760	25	9	34	9·04
	Thar and Parkar District.					
103	Umarkot ...	4,199	42	39	81	19·29
104	Mirpurkhas ...	5,765	29	23	52	9·02

No. VI—*contd.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
						Injuries—*contd.*	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory. Diseases.	Suicide.	
						Male.	Female.
...	1	...	53	9	65	...	...
...	...	...	95	5	24	...	...
...	...	...	443	11	337	...	2
...	...	...	143	35	36	...	...
...	...	...	140	5	14	...	1
...	...	...	95	5	184	...	1
...	3	...	117	15	70	...	...
...	...	1	172	6	98	...	...
...	...	...	348	...	30	...	...
...	...	...	256	13	11	...	...
...	192	...	1,666	353	4,289	2	1
...	9	...	54	9	57	...	...
...	34	...	319	13	249	...	...
...	1	...	183	5	61	...	...
...	...	...	24	...	9	...	...
...	56	59	947	170	1,714	...	...
...	2	...	64	5	42	...	...
...	3	...	87	2	25	...	...
...	1	...	14	2	17	...	...
...	12	...	473	73	878	7	3
...	1	...	30	2	15	...	...
...	...	...	57	1	7	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	26	5	41	...	...
...	...	...	70	1	62	...	...

ANNUAL FORM

1	2	11				12	13
		INJURIES—*contd.*					
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Kaira District.						
80	Kaira ...	4	2	...	6	42	176
81	Mehmedabad ...	5	...	1	6	70	200
82	Nadiad ...	22	...	...	24	206	1,021
83	Borsad ...	...	...	...	...	120	334
84	Anand ...	7	1	...	9	27	195
85	Umreth ...	3	1	...	5	133	422
86	Dakore ...	5	...	...	5	68	278
87	Kapadvanj ...	4	...	...	4	79	360
	Panch Mahals District.						
88	Godhra ...	...	...	...	...	162	540
89	Dohad ..	6	1	...	7	63	350
	Ahmedabad District.						
90	Ahmedabad ...	117	4	...	124	3,507	10,131
91	Dhandhuka ...	7	...	1	8	46	183
92	Viramgaon ...	9	...	5	14	37	666
93	Dholka ...	6	...	...	6	59	315
94	Ahmedabad Cantonment ..	1	...	...	1	4	38
	Karachi District.						
95	Karachi ...	118	...	1	119	2,450	5,506
96	Tatta ...	1	1	...	2	33	148
97	Kotri ...	1	...	...	1	10	128
98	Karachi Cantonment ...	2	...	...	2	32	68
	Hyderabad District.						
99	Hyderabad ...	30	1	...	41	542	2,019
100	Halla ..	...	...	...	...	6	54
101	Matiari ...	1	...	...	1	16	88
102	Hyderabad Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	5	10
	Thar and Parkar District.						
103	Umarkot ...	1	...	...	1	80	103
104	Mirpurkhas ...	...	1	...	1	11	145

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
.....	·12	...	6·40	1·09	7·85	·73	5·07	21·26	25·15
.....	...	...	15·23	·80	3·85	·96	11·23	32·07	31·52
.....	...	...	13·88	·34	10·56	·76	6·45	31·99	35·33
.....	...	...	11·81	2·89	2·96	...	9·91	27·57	37·96
.....	...	...	12·70	·45	1·27	·82	2·45	17·69	25·38
.....	...	...	6·77	·36	13·12	·36	9·48	30·09	35·77
.....	·37	...	14·65	1·88	8·76	·62	8·51	34·79	37·08
...	...	·07	11·62	·41	6·62	·27	5·34	24·33	31·56
.....	...	...	12·90	.....	1·11	...	6·01	20·02	15·14
.....	...	...	15·93	·81	·69	·43	3·92	21·78	25·01
.....	·71	...	6·16	1·31	15·84	·46	12·96	37·44	40·22
.....	1·12	...	6·71	1·12	7·07	·99	5·71	22·72	30·27
.....	1·30	...	12·16	·49	9·48	·53	1·41	25·37	30·38
.....	·08	...	14·63	·40	4·87	·48	4·71	25·17	28·24
.....	...	...	13·75	.....	5·16	·57	2·29	21·77	16·88
.....	·29	·25	4·75	·85	8·61	·59	12·31	27·66	33·47
.....	·23	...	7·55	·59	4·95	·23	3·89	17·45	21·47
.....	·33	...	9·58	·22	2·75	·11	1·10	14·10	15·50
.....	·15	...	2·14	·31	2·60	·31	4·90	10·42	13·26
.....	·17	...	6·52	1·00	12·09	·56	7·46	27·80	29·57
.....	·17	...	5·21	·34	2·61	...	1·04	9·37	13·50
.....	...	...	12·28	·23	1·51	·23	3·44	17·68	19·96
.....	...	...	1·06	.....	·26	...	1·33	2·65	9·52
.....	...	...	6·19	1·18	9·76	·24	7·15	24·52	22·91
.....	...	...	12·15	·17	10·75	·17	1·91	25·15	24·59

1	2	3	4 Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1921.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Nawabshah District.					
105	Nawabshah ...	2,771	25	21	46	16·60
106	Tando Adam ...	12,966	126	75	201	15·49
	Larkana District.					
107	Larkana ...	17,700	333	287	620	35·02
108	Kambar ...	7,613	93	97	190	23·65
109	Ratodero ...	5,565	101	89	190	34·14
110	Sehwan ...	4,423	44	38	82	18·52
	Sukkur District.					
111	Sukkur ...	42,046	664	530	1,194	28·39
112	Shikarpur ...	55,347	1,008	717	1,725	31·16
113	Rohri ...	11,378	173	154	327	28·83
114	Garhi Yasin ...	6,375	105	89	194	30·44
	Upper Sind Frontier District.					
115	Jacobabad ...	10,578	126	92	218	19·29
	Total of Towns ...	3,743,875	53,100	48,001	101,101	27·00
	Total for the Presidency ...	19,165,614	346,373	318,011	664,384	34·66

No. VI—*concld.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11 Injuries—(*continued on next page*).	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory. Diseases.	Male.	Female.
.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	...
1	.....	.....	98	.....	21	.....	...
.....	15	.....	217	4	22	.....	...
.....	8	.....	122	.....	4	1	...
.....	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	...
.....	.....	.....	47	1	6	.....	...
.....	41	.....	658	8	40	2	...
.....	161	.....	747	22	132	1	2
.....	5	.....	167	12	44	.....	...
.....	18	.....	189	2	11	.....	...
.....	23	.....	162	2	7	.....	...
25	1,945	2,018	22,873	5,483	31,853	118	55
57	5,644	12,601	183,764	20,643	83,047	350	245

ANNUAL FORM

1	2	11 INJURIES—*contd.*				12	13
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B.—TOWNS—*concld.*						
	Nawabshah District.						
105	Nawabshah ...	1	...	...	1	3	6
106	Tando Adam ...	3	...	...	3	7	130
	Larkana District.						
107	Larkana ...	2	...	...	2	254	514
108	Kambar ...	...	..	...	1	12	147
109	Ratodero ...	...	...	...	...	2	125
110	Sehwan ...	...	...	...	..	33	87
	Sukkur District.						
111	Sukkur ...	10	2	...	14	133	894
112	Shikarpur ...	7	1	...	11	680	1,753
113	Rohri ...	3	...	...	3	29	260
114	Garhi Yasin ...	2	...	...	2	5	227
	Upper Sind Frontier District.						
115	Jacobabad ...	...	...	...	...	38	232
	Total of Towns ...	1,542	57	51	1,823	35,225	101,245
	Total for the Presidency ...	5,452	1,437	270	7,754	140,053	453,563

No. VI—*concld.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
								For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
.....	...	...	20·23	.....	.....	·35	1·08	21·65	20·02
·07	...	...	7·55	.....	1·62	·24	·54	10·02	11·80
.....	·85	...	12·26	·22	1·24	·11	14·36	29·04	27·55
.....	1·05	...	16·02	.....	·52	·13	1·58	19·30	20·82
.....	...	...	22·11	.....	.....	...	·36	22·47	24·21
.....	...	...	10·64	·22	1·36	...	7·47	19·69	25·18
.....	·98	...	15·64	·19	·95	·33	3·16	21·25	19·32
.....	2·91	...	13·49	·39	2·38	·19	12·30	31·66	29·96
.....	·44	...	14·68	1·05	3·87	·27	2·55	22·86	21·46
.....	2·82	...	29·64	·32	1·72	·32	·79	35·60	21·99
.....	2·03	...	14·29	·18	·61	...	3·35	20·46	17·48
·01	·52	·54	6·11	1·46	8·51	·49	9·41	27·04	32·50
·00	·29	·66	9·59	1·08	4·33	·40	7·31	23·66	26·36

ANNUAL FORM NO. VI (*a*)—DEATHS *registered from certain during the*

1	2	3	4		5	
			Enteric Fever.		Measles.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1921.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A.—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS.)					
	Western Registration District.					
1	East Khándesh	918,037	...	...	510	·55
2	West Khándesh	568,809	...	...	452	·80
3	Násik	705,858	...	...	75	·11
4	Thána	694,658	...	...	20	·03
5	Bombay Suburban	91,943	...	...	2	·02
6	Kolaba	533,270	...	...	75	·14
	Central Registration District.					
7	Ahmednagar	667,106	86	·13	115	·17
8	Poona	770,334	49	·06	40	·05
9	Sholápur	574,999	33	·06	119	·21
10	Sátára	964,847	36	·03	191	·20
11	Ratnágiri	1,083,350	90	·08	126	·12
	Southern Registration District.					
12	Belgaum	871,163	138	·16	286	·33
13	Dhárwár	870,565	258	·30	74	·09
14	Bijápur	717,798	315	·44	101	·14
15	Kánara	350,246	280	·80	19	·05
	Gujarat Registration District.					
16	Surat	526,465	...	...	12	·02
17	Broach	243,112	...	...	36	·15
18	Kaira	604,528	...	...	14	·02
19	Panch Mahals	331,791	...	...	2	·01
20	Ahmedabad	568,759	...	...	92	·16
	Sind Registration District.					
21	Karáchi	307,576	41	·13	2	·01
22	Hyderabad	480,469	89	·19	8	·02
23	Thar and Párkar	386,343	40	·10	27	·07
24	Nawábshah	402,915	100	·24	23	·05
25	Lárkana	562,636	61	·11	7	·01
26	Sukkur ... —	394,216	126	·32	28	·07
27	Upper Sind Frontier	230,036	25	·11	7	·03
	Total of Districts ...	15,421,829	1,757	·11	2,463	·16

diseases in the DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *year 1925*

6 Relapsing Fever.		7 Kala Azar.		8 Malaria.		9 Other Fevers.		10 Influenza.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
...	...	...	...	173	·19	11,127	12·12	...	...
...	...	...	...	214	·37	6,360	11·18	...	...
...	...	...	...	754	1·07	6,311	8·94	...	...
...	...	...	...	958	1·38	7,582	10·92	3	·00
...	...	...	...	42	·46	783	8·52	1	·01
...	...	...	...	556	1·06	6,616	12·40	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,437	2·15	2,045	3·07	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,90)	3·77	4,035	5·24	...	...
...	...	...	...	151	·26	5,414	9·42	...	...
...	...	...	...	194	·20	8,459	8·76	1	·00
...	...	...	...	229	·21	7,838	7·23	3	·00
...	...	...	...	1,662	1·91	2,779	3·19	6	·01
...	...	...	...	3,292	3·78	5,798	6·66	4	·00
...	...	...	...	742	1·03	5,572	7·76	4	·01
...	...	...	...	1,635	4·67	2,413	6·89	5	·01
...	...	...	...	43	·08	4,325	8·22	2	·00
...	...	...	...	3	·01	3,023	12·45	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,348	7·19	...	...
1	·00	...	...	...	...	3,130	9·43	20	·06
...	...	...	...	74	·13	7,508	13·20	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,272	7·38	268	·87	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,531	9·43	621	1·30	2	·00
...	...	...	...	3,730	9·65	1,423	3·68	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,622	11·47	1,001	2·48	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,354	11·30	1,588	2·82	20	·04
...	...	...	...	6,026	15·29	730	1·97	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,333	10·14	570	2·47	...	...
1	·00	...	...	44,927	2·91	111,679	7·24	71	·00

ANNUAL FORM

No.	2 Districts and Towns.	11 Pneumonia.		12 Phthisis.		13 Other Respiratory diseases.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A.—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS)—*concld.*						
	Western Registration District.						
1	East Khandesh	28	·03	397	·43	2,726	2·97
2	West Khandesh	47	·03	97	·17	1,539	3·71
3	Nasik	98	·14	172	·24	2,145	3·04
4	Thana	359	·52	726	1·04	642	·92
5	Bombay Suburban	40	·44	66	·72	92	1·00
6	Kolaba	100	·18	1,296	2·43	562	1·05
	Central Registration District.						
7	Ahmednagar	15	·02	288	·43	2,777	4·16
8	Poona	88	·12	565	·73	2,255	2·93
9	Sholapur	11	·02	284	·49	1,163	2·02
10	Satara	18	·02	528	·55	1,163	1·21
11	Ratnágiri	13	·01	2,650	2·46	1,963	1·81
	Southern Registration District.						
12	Belgaum	31	·04	607	·70	2,060	2·36
13	Dhárwár	5	·01	525	·60	1,803	2·07
14	Bijápur	6	·01	428	·60	1,413	1·97
15	Kánara	5	·01	193	·57	716	2·04
	Gujarat Registration District.						
16	Surat	1,249	2·37	578	1·10	3,342	6·35
17	Broach	370	1·52	252	1·04	1,502	6·18
18	Kaira	276	·46	982	1·63	3,754	6·21
19	Panch Mahals	105	·32	201	·61	705	2·12
20	Ahmedabad	259	·46	765	1·35	1,125	1·98
	Sind Registration District.						
21	Karáchi	166	·54	68	·22	20	·06
22	Hyderabad	609	1·26	63	·13	35	·07
23	Thar and Párkar	1,195	3·09	54	·14	49	·12
24	Nawábshah	411	1·03	25	·06	38	·09
25	Lárkana	80	·14	31	·06	14	·03
26	Sukkur	49	·10	30	·07	21	·05
27	Upper Sind Frontier	48	·21	8	·03	9	·04
	Total of Districts ...	5,676	·37	11,685	·77	33,633	2·18

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

14 Dysentery.		15 Diarrhœa.		16	17 Deaths under 1 year.			18	19
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths from child birth.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
256	·28	951	1·04	68	4,090	3,589	7,679	144·50	1
21	·04	412	·72	26	2,386	2,181	4,567	155·71	2
65	·09	811	1·15	122	2,822	2,323	5,145	149·74	3
87	·13	244	·35	200	1,460	1,287	2,747	131·42	4
23	·25	106	1·15	15	143	116	259	151·72	5
66	·13	424	·80	109	1,683	1,354	3,037	149·96	6
386	·58	1,157	1·74	150	2,715	2,241	4,956	152·63	7
51	·07	1,032	1·33	123	2,343	1,820	4,163	139·44	8
2	·00	977	1·70	80	2,283	1,908	4,191	166·49	9
47	·05	1,431	1·48	89	2,885	2,383	5,268	138·65	10
395	·36	483	·45	130	2,014	1,680	3,694	95·02	11
113	·12	1,676	2·15	138	2,347	1,916	4,263	127·26	12
106	·12	573	·66	223	2,629	2,218	4,847	156·22	13
120	·17	859	1·20	104	2,007	1,630	3,637	129·81	14
241	·69	542	1·55	256	1,259	1,137	2,396	218·55	15
85	·16	122	·23	31	1,768	1,557	3,325	153·55	16
12	·05	110	·45	21	1,161	1,047	2,208	196·13	17
97	·16	377	·62	36	1,627	1,585	3,212	134·34	18
19	·06	98	·29	85	731	603	1,334	95·29	19
72	·13	185	·33	14	1,478	1,359	2,837	134·97	20
1	·00	9	·03	42	342	256	598	162·60	21
7	·01	12	·02	82	461	405	866	150·82	22
21	·05	15	·04	87	474	459	933	124·31	23
2	·00	9	·02	115	613	540	1,153	142·75	24
5	·01	8	·01	96	957	774	1,731	156·94	25
8	·02	27	·07	71	970	850	1,820	208·93	26
3	·01	8	·03	14	326	310	636	143·61	27
2,511	·15	12,849	·83	2,587	43,975	37,527	81,502	144·69	

ANNUAL FORM

1	2	3	4		5	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1921.	Enteric Fever.		Measles.	
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS.					
	East Khandesh District.					
1	Jalgaon	23,696	...	...	19	·80
2	Bhusáwal	24,933	...	...	36	1·44
3	Chopda	16,930	...	...	20	1·18
4	Dharangaon	14,824	...	...	27	1·88
5	Parola	12,079	...	...	6	·50
6	Amálner	17,068	...	...	10	·59
7	Erandol	12,489	...	...	26	2·08
8	Nasirabad	12,188	...	...	6	·49
9	Chálisgaon	11,990	...	...	16	1·33
10	Yawal	10,888	...	...	...	...
	West Khandesh District.					
11	Dhulia	30,061	...	...	38	1·26
12	Nandurbar	13,842	...	...	46	3·32
	Nasik District.					
13	Násik	42,715	...	...	35	·82
14	Yeola	13,911	...	...	2	·14
15	Málegaon	23,711	...	...	15	·63
16	Igatpuri	9,977	...	...	3	·30
17	Manmad	11,866	...	...	1	·08
18	Trimbak	4,538	...	...	...	...
19	Deolali Cantonment	12,640	...	...	...	...
	Thana District.					
20	Thána	22,116	...	...	...	...
21	Bhiwandi	12,188	...	...	4	·33
22	Kalyán	17,579	...	...	2	·11
23	Bassein	10,364	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District.					
24	Bandra	28,738	6	·21	...	...
25	Kurla	26,059	...	...	1	·04
26	Santa Cruz Cantonment	4,701	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba District.					
27	Alibág	5,253	...	...	...	...
28	Panvel	8,622	...	...	4	·46
29	Mahád	7,192	...	...	...	...

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

6 Relapsing Fever.		7 Kala Azar.		8 Malaria.		9 Other Fevers.		10 Influenza.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
...	...	...	...	1	·04	138	5·61	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	267	10·71	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	·12	103	6·09	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	72	4·85	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	·33	92	7·62	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	·29	97	5·68	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	69	4·80	...	...
...	...	...	...	35	2·88	138	11·32	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	·08	150	12·51	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	1·01	64	5·88	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	·03	77	2·56	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	·07	122	8·61	...	...
...	...	...	...	52	1·22	99	2·32	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	260	13·70	...	...
...	...	...	...	26	1·10	84	3·54	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	·10	70	7·93	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	·50	41	3·46	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5·73	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	·08	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	158	7·14	1	·05
...	...	...	...	39	3·20	20	1·64	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	·34	50	2·85	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	·29	56	5·40	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	·66	35	1·22	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	·27	268	10·28	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	·43	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	97	7·04	...	...
...	...	...	...	31	3·60	4	·46	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	·14	43	5·99	...	...

ANNUAL FORM

1	2	11		12		13	
		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Other Respiratory diseases.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	East Khandesh District—contd.						
1	Jalgaon	5	·21	32	1·35	71	3·00
2	Bhusáwal	6	·24	8	·32	27	1·08
3	Chopda	...	...	7	·41	36	2·12
4	Dharangaon	...	...	16	1·07	35	2·35
5	Parola	...	...	3	·25	53	4·38
6	Amálner	3	·18	11	·65	49	2·87
7	Erandol	...	...	20	1·60	29	2·32
8	Nasirabad	...	...	3	·24	62	5·09
9	Chálisgaon	3	·25	2	·17	43	3·59
10	Yawal	1	·09	3	·28	45	4·13
	West Khandesh District.						
11	Dhulia	20	·66	...	...	134	4·46
12	Nandurbar	8	·58	...	...	90	6·50
	Nasik District.						
13	Násik	199	4·66	27	·63	98	2·29
14	Yeola	1	·07	...	...	68	4·59
15	Málegaon	15	·63	...	...	73	3·08
16	Igatpuri	6	·60	...	...	25	2·50
17	Manmad	...	...	...	...	28	2·36
18	Trimbak	...	...	...	...	20	4·41
19	Deolali Cantonment	18	1·42	...	...	2	·16
	Thana District.						
20	Thána	39	1·76	46	2·08	49	2·23
21	Bhiwandi	32	2·63	69	5·66	40	3·28
22	Kalyán	97	5·52	57	3·24	52	2·96
23	Bassein	21	2·03	12	1·16	22	2·12
	Bombay Suburban District.						
24	Bandra	42	1·47	17	·59	26	·90
25	Kurla	15	·58	...	...	41	1·57
26	Santa Cruz Cantonment	2	·42	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba District.						
27	Alibág	...	...	14	2·67	4	·76
28	Panvel	10	1·16	18	2·09	7	·81
29	Mahád	6	·83	5	·68	3	·41

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

14		15		16	17			18	19
Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.			Deaths under 1 year.				
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths from child birth.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
13	·55	21	·89	2	76	46	122	204·01	1
1	·04	12	·48	1	88	66	154	224·49	2
...	...	7	·41	...	34	25	59	129·10	3
14	·94	12	·81	2	54	42	96	197·94	4
3	·25	13	1·07	1	31	40	71	135·24	5
4	·23	5	·29	4	36	25	61	182·39	6
6	·48	9	·72	2	42	38	80	176·21	7
9	·74	9	·74	1	79	63	142	230·53	8
3	·25	3	·25	2	43	46	89	202·27	9
...	...	4	·37	2	24	12	36	91·84	10
...	...	38	1·26	...	97	63	160	145·72	11
...	...	8	·58	...	46	44	90	173·41	12
29	·68	46	1·08	10	161	128	289	261·72	13
1	·07	10	·72	...	49	48	97	229·85	14
2	·08	56	2·36	...	84	58	142	197·22	15
...	...	13	1·30	3	18	9	27	165·65	16
...	...	8	·68	1	16	7	23	146·50	17
1	·22	2	·44	...	10	9	19	140·74	18
1	·08	1	·08	1	6	6	12	545·45	19
1	·05	16	·72	10	44	26	70	192·31	20
3	·25	36	2·95	6	27	26	53	140·21	21
1	·06	30	1·70	8	42	39	81	168·05	22
9	·87	...	...	5	36	27	63	167·11	23
12	·42	21	·73	7	71	46	117	195·98	24
23	·88	12	·46	8	57	35	92	247·97	25
3	·64	1	·21	...	2	3	5	555·55	26
...	...	...	...	...	11	8	19	152·00	27
3	·35	4	·46	4	16	5	23	132·94	28
3	·42	...	...	...	8	6	14	127·27	29

1	2	3	4		5	
			Enteric Fever.		Measles.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1921.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Kolaba District—concld.					
30	Uran	8,135	...	...	1	·12
31	City of Bombay	1,148,815	139	·12	151	·13
	Ahmednagar District.					
32	Ahmednagar	33,138	5	·15	15	·45
33	Sangamner	12,737	...	...	...	...
34	Ahmednagar Cantonment	10,997	1	·09	...	...
	Poona District.					
35	Poona City	133,122	70	·53	61	·46
36	Poona Suburban	13,971	...	...	...	...
37	Baramati	11,905	2	·17	3	·25
38	Khed	7,013	...	...	...	...
39	Lonávla	10,471	1	·09	4	·38
40	Junnar	7,376	...	...	...	...
41	Poona Cantonment	25,498	...	...	...	...
42	Kirkee do.	7,991	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur District.					
43	Sholápur	119,347	5	·04	162	1·36
44	Bársi	22,074	1	·05	3	·13
45	Pandharpur	25,210	2	·08	16	·63
	Satara District.					
46	Sátára	22,454	2	·09	7	·31
47	Wái	10,208	14	1·37	...	...
48	Karád	11,255	...	...	...	...
49	Ashta	9,016	...	...	...	...
50	Islámpur	7,915	2	·25	...	...
	Ratnagiri District.					
51	Ratnágiri	18,286	3	·11	2	·11
52	Vengurla	19,126	7	·37	...	...
53	Málwan	22,213	6	·27	...	...
54	Chipiun	11,005	1	·09	...	...
	Belgaum District.					
55	Belgaum	36,214	12	·33	44	1·21
56	Gokák	9,989	6	·60	...	...
57	Athni	13,598	...	...	...	...
58	Nipáni	11,878	1	·08	...	...
59	Belgaum Cantonment	6,880	...	...	...	...

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

6 Relapsing Fever.		7 Kala Azar.		8 Malaria.		9 Other Fevers.		10 Influenza.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
...	...	...	...	3	·37	18	2·22	...	...
2	·00	1	·00	555	·48	2,550	2·23	·94	·08
...	...	...	...	16	·48	43	1·30	...	...
...	...	...	...	31	2·43	2	·16	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	·55	50	4·56	...	...
...	...	...	...	175	1·31	293	2·95	2	·01
...	...	...	...	18	1·29	62	4·44	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	·50	88	7·39	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	1·43	20	2·85	...	...
...	...	...	...	63	6·02	51	4·87	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	2·17	17	2·30	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	·08	95	3·72	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	·63	2	·25	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	·03	1,400	11·73	1	·00
...	...	...	...	1	·05	440	19·93	1	·05
...	...	...	...	...	...	528	20·94	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	·09	99	4·41	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	·20	28	2·74	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1·69	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	3·88	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	·25	23	2·91	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	·05	21	1·15	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	·37	50	2·61	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	·09	70	3·15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	94	8·54	...	...
1	·03	...	...	8	·22	146	4·03	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	·30	28	2·80	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	·37	120	8·86	1	·07
...	...	...	...	...	...	46	3·87	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1·60	...	...

ANNUAL FORM

	2 Districts and Towns.	11 Pneumonia.		12 Phthisis.		13 Other Respiratory diseases.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Kolaba District—concld.						
30	Uran	...	...	10	1·23	13	1·60
31	City of Bombay	8,450	7·35	1,191	1·04	3,652	3·18
	Ahmednagar District.						
32	Ahmednagar	25	·75	64	1·93	147	4·44
33	Sangamner	...	...	4	·31	23	1·81
34	Ahmednagar Cantonment	10	·91	3	·27	46	4·18
	Poona District.						
35	Poona City	1,106	8·31	447	3·36	199	1·49
36	Poona Suburban	3	·22	6	·43	39	2·79
37	Baramati	5	·42	14	1·18	17	1·43
38	Khed	...	...	4	·57	26	3·71
39	Lonávla	4	·38	13	1·24	36	3·44
40	Junnar	...	...	19	2·58	34	4·61
41	Poona Cantonment	12	·47	36	1·41	45	1·76
42	Kirkee do.	71	8·88	4	·50	40	5·01
	Sholapur District.						
43	Sholapur	40	·33	169	1·42	302	2·53
44	Bársi	...	...	8	·36	26	1·18
45	Pandharpur	34	1·35	64	2·54	74	2·93
	Satara District.						
46	Sátára	3	·13	49	2·18	27	1·20
47	Wái	1	·10	20	1·96	22	2·16
48	Karád	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Ashta	...	...	3	·33	8	·89
50	Islámpur	...	...	9	1·14	42	5·31
	Ratnagiri District.						
51	Ratnágiri	5	·27	50	2·73	12	·66
52	Vengurla	12	·63	36	1·88	43	2·25
53	Málwan	3	·14	59	2·84	48	2·16
54	Chiplun	...	...	36	3·27	15	1·36
	Belgaum District.						
55	Belgaum	26	·72	87	2·40	44	1·21
56	Gokák	1	·10	25	2·50	20	2·00
57	Athni	...	...	51	3·77	29	2·14
58	Nipáni	1	·08	12	1·01	32	2·69
59	Belgaum Cantonment	5	·43	3	·43	6	·86

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

14		15		16	17			18	19
Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under 1 year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
2	·24	2	·24	1	9	3	12	83·33	30
686	·60	1,781	1·55	114	3,822	3,339	7,161	359·05	31
26	·79	46	1·39	8	100	63	163	173·59	32
6	·47	10	·79	3	19	10	29	86·31	33
9	·82	1	·09	...	26	14	40	173·16	34
9	·07	254	1·89	43	816	656	1,472	610·54	35
2	·14	17	1·22	...	27	24	51	329·03	36
...	...	20	1·68	2	27	32	59	172·51	37
...	...	5	·71	4	18	9	27	136·36	38
3	·29	11	1·05	...	30	33	63	346·15	39
...	...	9	1·22	...	20	8	28	132·08	40
6	·24	13	·51	6	15	29	44	505·75	41
...	...	32	4·00	...	28	25	53	358·11	42
...	...	195	1·63	18	524	424	948	232·24	43
...	...	21	·95	...	101	77	178	242·18	44
1	·04	87	3·45	7	228	152	380	474·41	45
3	·13	20	·89	...	59	37	96	283·19	46
...	...	8	·78	2	21	6	27	90·91	47
...	...	6	·53	...	9	6	15	80·65	48
...	...	20	2·22	...	13	10	23	90·55	49
...	...	8	1·01	...	9	12	21	96·33	50
6	·33	10	·56	...	9	6	15	47·77	51
5	·26	14	·73	...	33	40	73	115·32	52
11	·49	7	·32	3	31	19	50	92·08	53
6	·55	1	·09	3	9	10	19	59·94	54
3	·08	23	·64	1	95	65	160	164·27	55
...	...	21	2·10	6	27	21	48	156·86	56
6	·44	1	·07	...	17	14	31	88·32	57
...	...	16	1·35	1	16	12	28	79·77	58
1	·15	3	·43	...	6	5	11	305·56	59

1	2	3	4		5	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1921.	Enteric Fever.		Measles.	
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS—*continued.*					
	Dharwar District.					
60	Dhárwár	34,327	28	·82	21	·61
61	Hubli	69,140	7	·10	27	·39
62	Gadag-Bettigeri	41,168	7	·17	138	3·23
63	Ránebennur	13,930	...	...	5	·36
64	Nawalgund	7,089	...	...	...	...
	Bijapur District.					
65	Bijápur	32,471	22	·68	18	·55
66	Bágalkót	19,471	6	·31	...	...
67	Guledgud	14,760	...	...	...	...
68	Ilkal	11,856	5	·50	...	...
	Kanara District.					
69	Kárwár	14,468	4	·28	...	...
70	Kumta	14,291	1	·07	...	...
71	Gokarn	8,307	7	·84	2	·24
72	Honáwar	7,035	2	·28	...	...
73	Bhatkal	7,134	...	...	...	...
	Surat District.					
74	Surat	117,428	16	·14	70	·60
75	Bulsar	19,681	1	·05	1	·05
76	Rándor	10,547	...	...	...	...
	Broach District.					
77	Broach	42,626	...	...	47	1·10
78	Jambusar	10,217	...	...	6	·59
79	Ankleshwar	11,756	...	...	17	1·45
	Kaira District.					
80	Kaira	8,277	...	...	...	...
81	Mehmedabad	6,236	...	...	2	·32
82	Nadiád	31,919	...	...	1	·03
83	Borsad	12,113	...	...	...	...
84	Anand	11,024	...	...	...	...
85	Umreth	14,024	...	...	...	...
86	Dákore	7,990	...	...	7	·88
87	Kapadvanj	14,794	...	...	1	·07

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

6 Relapsing Fever.		7 Kala Azar.		8 Malaria.		9 Other Fevers.		10 Influenza.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
...	...	....	...	22	·64	117	3·41	2	·06
...	...	...	...	52	·75	207	2·99	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	·24	309	7·51	2	·05
...	...	...	...	13	·93	41	2·94	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2·68	...	...
...	...	...	...	52	1·60	13	·40	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	·41	197	10·11	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	·07	94	6·37	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	1·60	58	4·89	...	...
...	...	...	...	47	3·25	4	·28	1	·07
...	...	...	...	20	1·40	47	3·29	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	·72	28	3·37	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	44	6·25	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	·14	54	7·57	...	...
...	...	...	...	245	2·09	89	·76	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	·21	18	·66	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	5·21	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	·26	156	3·65	...	...
...	...	...	...	119	11·65	3	·29	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	212	18·03	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	58	6·40	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	·16	92	14·75	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	442	13·85	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	143	11·81	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	140	13·70	...	...
...	...	...	...	76	5·42	19	1·35	...	...
...	...	...	...	50	6·26	60	7·51	...	...
...	...	...	...	90	6·08	81	5·47	...	..

ANNUAL FORM

1	2	11		12		13	
		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Other Respiratory diseases.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS—*continued.*						
	Dharwar District.						
60	Dhárwár	14	·41	80	2·33	105	3·06
61	Hubli	11	·16	144	2·08	237	3·43
62	Gadag-Bettigeri	11	·27	93	2·26	199	4·83
63	Ranebennur	...	...	54	3·88	40	2·87
64	Nawalgund	...	...	6	·85	18	2·54
	Bijapur District.						
65	Bijápur	20	·62	60	1·85	47	1·45
66	Bágalkot	1	·05	30	1·54	77	3·95
67	Guledgud	...	...	27	1·83	56	3·79
68	Ilkal	...	...	34	2·87	25	2·11
	Kanara District.						
69	Kárwar	...	...	17	1·18	15	1·04
70	Kumta	...	...	5	·35	33	2·31
71	Gokarn	14	1·69	23	2·77	1	·12
72	Honáwar	...	...	4	·57	3	·43
73	Bhatkal	...	...	4	·56	12	1·68
	Surat District.						
74	Surat	664	5·65	327	2·78	500	4·26
75	Bulsar	99	5·08	27	1·37	22	1·12
76	Ránder	4	·36	29	2·75	13	1·23
	Broach District.						
77	Broach	16	·38	52	1·22	295	6·92
78	Jambusár	14	1·37	6	·59	79	7·73
79	Ankleshwar	6	·51	10	·85	25	2·13
	Kaira District.						
80	Kaira	2	·24	11	1·33	52	6·28
81	Mehmedabad	1	·16	7	1·12	16	2·57
82	Nadiád	227	7·11	64	2·01	46	1·44
83	Borsad	...	...	1	·08	35	2·88
84	Anand	...	...	...	...	14	1·27
85	Umreth	...	...	24	1·71	160	11·41
86	Dakore	12	1·50	17	2·13	41	5·13
87	Kapadvanj	11	·74	19	1·28	68	4·60

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

14		15		16	17			18	19
Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under 1 year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
10	·29	46	1·34	14	37	39	76	94·18	60
1	·01	46	·67	8	102	90	192	107·26	61
9	·22	40	·96	3	144	112	256	178·15	62
1	·07	10	·72	8	60	45	105	189·53	63
...	...	2	·28	...	20	11	31	154·23	64
30	·92	4	·12	...	60	43	103	115·87	65
8	·41	26	1·34	5	76	61	137	189·75	66
..	...	...	...	3	72	65	137	225·33	67
...	...	11	·93	1	44	37	81	224·10	68
4	·28	3	·21	2	23	18	41	130·57	69
5	·35	16	1·12	4	22	16	38	112·43	70
15	1·81	2	·24	2	16	16	32	148·15	71
...	...	10	1·42	1	6	13	19	79·46	72
13	1·82	2	·28	2	13	5	18	89·10	73
63	·54	263	2·24	58	722	625	1,347	330·39	74
1	·05	7	·36	6	27	28	55	96·49	75
2	·19	...	...	1	14	8	22	82·09	76
6	·14	30	·70	...	147	128	275	157·05	77
1	·10	7	·68	2	44	51	95	216·89	78
...	...	1	·09	...	41	40	81	171·61	79
2	·24	7	·85	...	17	21	38	138·60	80
...	...	5	·80	...	30	33	63	229·93	81
10	·31	1	·03	20	143	143	286	261·19	82
...	...	35	2·89	...	58	54	112	179·20	83
...	...	5	·45	...	24	19	43	135·22	84
4	·29	1	·07	...	62	40	102	167·76	85
4	·50	11	1·38	...	31	35	66	233·22	86
...	...	6	·41	5	44	44	88	154·12	87

1	2	3	4		5	
			Enteric Fever.		Measles.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1921.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS—*continued.*					
	Panch Mahals District.					
88	Godhra	26,969	...	...	...	...
89	Dohad	16,071	...	...	12	·75
	Ahmedabad District.					
90	Ahmedabad	2,70,599	...	...	259	·96
91	Dhandhuka	8,056	...	...	1	·12
92	Viramgaon	26,252	...	...	17	·65
93	Dholka ...	12,513	...	...	11	·88
94	Ahmedabad Cantonment	1,745	...	...	...	...
	Karachi District.					
95	Karáchi	199,014	21	·10	13	·06
96	Tatta	8,470	...	...	2	·23
97	Kotri	9,072	3	·33	1	·11
98	Karáchi Cantonment	5,525	...	...	...	...
	Hyderabad District.					
99	Hyderabad	72,625	35	·49	24	·33
100	Hallia	5,757	...	...	...	...
101	Matiari	4,638	...	...	...	...
102	Hyderabad Cantonment	3,760	...	...	...	...
	Thar and Parkar District.					
103	Umarkot	4,199	...	...	...	...
104	Mirpurkhas	5,765	...	...	2	·35
	Nawabshah District.					
105	Nawábshah	2,771	...	...	...	...
106	Tando Adam	12,966	...	...	...	...
	Larkana District.					
107	Lárkána	17,700	5	·28	4	·22
108	Kambar	7,613	1	·13	1	·13
109	Ratodero	5,565	...	...	...	...
110	Sehwan	4,423	...	...	1	·22

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

6 Relapsing Fever.		7 Kala Azar.		8 Malaria.		9 Other Fevers.		10 Influenza.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
...	...	...	...	...	...	348	12·90	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	244	15·18	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,399	5·17	8	·03
...	...	...	...	...	...	53	6·58	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	302	11·51	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	172	13·75	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	13·76	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	·03	899	4·52	7	·04
...	...	...	...	26	3·07	36	4·52	...	...
...	...	...	...	83	9·14	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	·15	13	1·99	...	...
...	...	...	...	379	5·21	35	·49	...	...
...	...	...	...	22	3·82	8	1·39	...	...
...	...	...	...	57	12·28	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·06	...	...
...	...	...	...	26	6·19	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	68	11·80	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	48	17·32	8	2·90	...	...
...	...	...	...	96	7·48	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	208	11·76	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	15	1·97	105	13·79	...	...
...	...	...	...	48	8·63	75	13·48	...	...
...	...	...	...	46	10·42	...	...	...	...

ANNUAL FORM

1	2	11		12		13	
		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Other Respiratory Diseases.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS—*continued.*						
	Panch Mahals District.						
88	Godhra	...	...	30	1·11	...	...
89	Dohad	...	...	3	·19	8	·50
	Ahmedabad District.						
90	Ahmedabad	316	1·16	1,028	3·80	2,945	10·88
91	Dhandhuka	2	·24	19	2·36	36	4·47
92	Viramgaon	21	·80	41	1·56	187	7·12
93	Dholka	1	·08	4	·32	56	4·47
94	Ahmedabad Cantonment	...	...	6	3·44	3	1·72
	Karachi District.						
95	Karachi	678	3·41	432	2·17	604	3·03
96	Tatta	10	1·18	13	1·53	19	2·24
97	Kotri	15	1·65	9	1·00	1	·11
98	Karachi Cantonment	16	2·45	...	...	1	·15
	Hyderabad District.						
99	Hyderabad	464	6·39	240	3·71	174	2·39
100	Halla	9	1·58	5	·86	1	·17
101	Matiari	...	...	6	1·28	1	·23
102	Hyderabad Cantonment	1	·26	...	...	...	...
	Thar and Parkar District.						
103	Umarkot	37	8·81	3	·71	1	·24
104	Mirpurkhas	54	9·37	5	·46	3	·52
	Nawabshah District.						
105	Nawábsháh	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Tando Adam	8	·62	11	·85	2	·15
	Larkana District.						
107	Lárkána	14	·80	6	·33	2	·11
108	Kambar	1	·13	3	·39	...	...
109	Ratodero	..	...	...	...	...	...
110	Sehwan	...	...	6	1·36	...	...

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

14		15		16	17			18	19
Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under 1 year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	...	...	...	...	102	78	180	171·10	88
8	·50	5	·31	1	53	42	95	160·20	89
105	·39	248	·92	129	1,881	1,746	3,627	322·74	90
...	...	9	1·12	...	24	18	42	123·89	91
4	·15	9	·34	5	93	97	190	257·10	92
...	...	5	·40	...	40	54	94	163·48	93
...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	321·43	94
12	·06	158	·79	98	1,130	952	2,082	222·29	95
...	...	5	·69	3	22	17	39	293·23	96
...	...	2	·22	3	14	17	31	262·71	97
1	·15	1	·15	...	12	8	20	99·60	98
30	·41	43	·59	16	372	336	708	256·43	99
...	...	2	·34	2	12	13	25	198·41	100
1	·23	...	...	3	13	3	16	290·90	101
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	88·24	102
2	·47	3	·71	7	13	1	14	172·84	103
1	·17	...	...	11	12	3	15	288·46	104
...	...	...	...	3	2	2	4	86·95	105
...	...	...	...	7	13	13	26	129·35	106
2	·11	2	·11	33	95	72	167	269·35	107
...	...	...	...	10	9	13	22	122·22	108
...	...	...	...	1	25	24	49	257·89	109
...	...	1	·22	6	13	20	33	402·44	110

1	2	3	4		5	
			Enteric Fever.		Measles.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1921.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS—*concld.*					
	Sukkur District.					
111	Sukkur	42,046	...	...	17	·40
112	Shikárpur	55,347	84	1·51	90	1·62
113	Rohri	11,378	...	...	...	...
114	Garhi Yasin	6,375	6	·94	10	1·57
	Upper Sind Frontier.					
115	Jacobabad	10,578	...	...	...	...
	Total of Towns ...	3,743,785	548	·15	1,609	·43
	Total for the Presidency ...	19,165,614	2,305	·12	4,072	·21

No. VI (*a*)—*concld.*

6 Relapsing Fever.		7 Kala Azar.		8 Malaria.		9 Other Fevers.		10 Influenza.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
...	...	...	...	...	...	640	15·22	1	·02
...	...	...	...	78	1·41	495	8·95	...	...
...	...	...	...	167	14·68	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	158	24·78	15	2·35	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	162	14·29	...	...
3	·00	1	·00	3,578	·95	17,013	4·54	121	·03
4	·00	1	·00	18,505	2·53	128,685	6·71	192	·01

ANNUAL FORM

No.	2 Districts and Towns.	11 Pneumonia. Deaths.	11 Pneumonia. Ratio.	12 Phthisis. Deaths.	12 Phthisis. Ratio.	13 Other Respiratory diseases. Deaths.	13 Other Respiratory diseases. Ratio.
	B.—TOWNS—*concluded.*						
	Sukkur District.						
111	Sukkur	33	·79	3	·07	4	·09
112	Shikárpur	64	1·16	29	·52	39	·70
113	Rohri	32	2·81	2	·17	10	·89
114	Gárhi Yasin	...	...	9	1·41	2	·31
	Upper Sind Frontier.						
115	Jacobabad	7	·61	...	...	...	...
	Total Towns ...	13,274	3·55	5,947	1·58	12,632	3·37
	Total for the Presidency ...	18,950	·99	17,833	·93	46,265	2·41

No. VI (*a*)—*concld.*

14		15		16.	17			18	19
Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under 1 year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 birth	No.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
5	·12	3	·07	26	168	130	298	245·39	111
2	·04	20	·35	71	307	254	561	325·21	112
...	...	12	1·05	20	46	38	84	256·88	113
1	·16	1	·16	3	25	42	67	345·36	114
2	·18	...	...	10	36	30	66	302·75	115
1,301	·35	4,182	1·12	915	14,108	12,024	26,132	258·47	
3,612	·19	17,031	·89	3,502	58,083	49,551	107,634	162·01	

ANNUAL FORM No. VII.—DEATHS *registered from* CHOLERA *in the*

1	2	3		4		5					
		CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
	Western Registration District.										
1	East Khándesh ...	28	...	1,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	West Khándesh ...	10	2	1,242	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Násik	19	3	1,667	5	...	...	...	1	...	...
4	Thána	15	4	1,546	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	Bombay Suburban ...	5	2	86	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kolába	13	2	1,482	2	1	...	...	...	...	..
7	Bombay City ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Central Registration District.										
8	Ahmednagar... ...	15	1	1,346	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Poona	20	3	1,157	3	...	...	...	3	...	1
10	Sholápur	10	2	718	2	...	..	...	...	...	...
11	Sátára	19	3	1,342	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
12	Ratnágiri	15	1	1,305	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Southern Registration District.										
13	Belgaum	15	3	1,069	3	...	...	1	1	...	...
14	Dhárwár	18	...	1,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bijápur	13	1	1,128	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
16	Kánara	16	...	1,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujarat Registration District.										
17	Surat	12	1	782	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
18	Broach	9	1	404	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19	Kaira	15	...	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Panch Mahális ...	7	...	668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ahmedabad	13	...	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind Registration District.										
22	Karáchi	16	...	793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Hyderabad	11	...	862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Thar and Párkar ...	13	...	904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Nawábsháh	9	1	731	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Lárkána	15	...	763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sukkur... ...	12	...	671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Upper Sind Frontier.	6	...	410	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
	Total for the Presidency.	365	31	26,546	32	7	...	1	6	2	5

DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1925*

						6			7			8	9
						TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·59	1
...	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	·01	·01	·01	·24	2
...	4	...	2	...	...	3	4	7	·00	·00	·00	·31	3
1	2	..	...	...	...	5	...	5	·01	...	·01	·05	4
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	·01	·01	·01	·19	5
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	·00	·00	·00	·07	6
6	...	1	2	...	...	12	...	12	·02	...	·01	·07	7
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	·00	·00	·00	·71	8
1	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	·01	·00	·01	·52	9
2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	·01	...	·01	·70	10
2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	·00	...	·00	·55	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	·00	...	·00	·03	12
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	·00	·00	·00	·19	13
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·57	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·00	...	·00	·81	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·02	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·00	...	·00	·00	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·01	...	·00	·00	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·08	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	·20	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	·02	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	24
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·00	...	·00	·05	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·03	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	28
17	12	1	4	2	...	46	11	57	·00	·00	·00	·27	

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.—DEATHS *registered from* SMALL-POX *in the*

1	2	3		4		5					
		CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
	Western Registration District.										
1	East Khándesh ...	23	15	1,478	108	9	16	66	92	55	33
2	West Khándesh ...	10	6	1,242	13	8	10	6	5	7	7
3	Násik	19	11	1,667	20	5	10	4	4	6	3
4	Thána	15	12	1,546	95	37	34	39	30	41	11
5	Bombay Suburban ...	5	3	86	4	...	...	1	2	1	3
6	Kolába	13	8	1,482	98	27	35	40	37	25	12
7	Bombay City ...	1	1	1	1	36	103	163	107	68	34
	Central Registration District.										
8	Ahmednagar ...	15	12	1,346	29	7	15	11	8	4	5
9	Poona	20	9	1,157	24	7	3	8	11	8	8
10	Sholápur	10	9	718	72	45	83	137	94	41	23
11	Sátára	19	13	1,342	44	7	14	33	16	10	8
12	Ratnágiri	15	14	1,305	119	49	39	107	115	88	67
	Southern Registration District.										
13	Belgaum	15	11	1,069	75	16	43	52	34	36	10
14	Dhárwár	18	15	1,277	32	9	27	35	7	6	7
15	Bijápur	13	11	1,128	75	5	21	29	23	13	22
16	Kánara	16	14	1,264	87	17	24	64	52	50	47
	Gujarát Registration District.										
17	Surat	12	12	782	40	5	12	18	64	55	32
18	Broach	9	7	404	85	35	68	80	65	26	9
19	Kaira	15	5	579	3	...	...	2	2	2	...
20	Panch Mahals ...	7	3	668	9	...	...	...	...	1	3
21	Ahmedabad	13	11	871	32	16	57	84	67	41	38
	Sind Registration District.										
22	Karáchi	16	13	793	54	15	28	20	13	36	27
23	Hyderabad	11	8	862	12	11	14	14	1	7	1
24	Thar and Párkar ...	13	9	904	52	10	20	49	35	14	40
25	Nawábsháh	9	6	731	38	...	3	40	13	13	8
26	Lárkána	15	12	763	52	10	3	4	19	37	33
27	Sukkur	12	12	671	31	51	71	83	28	29	38
28	Upper Sind Frontier .	6	4	410	9	15	5	3	1	...	12
	Total for the Presidency.	365	265	26,546	1,308	452	758	1,197	945	730	541

N.B.—Small-pox should *not* include Measles, Chicken-Pox, etc.

DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1925*

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6 TOTAL. Male.	6 TOTAL. Female.	6 TOTAL. Total.	7 NUMBER OF THESE DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN. Under 1 year.	7 NUMBER OF THESE DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN. Under 10 years.	8 RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. Male.	8 RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. Female.	8 RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. Total.	9 Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	10 No.
14	4	3	2	...	21	148	172	315	92	193	·26	·32	·29	·36	1
3	2	...	...	1	...	22	27	49	9	46	·07	·08	·08	·08	2
2	2	1	..	1	...	14	24	38	12	16	·03	·06	·05	·21	3
14	6	8	..	13	1	116	118	234	67	94	·30	·32	·31	·20	4
3	1	..	...	...	...	3	8	11	2	5	·03	·12	·07	·16	5
16	7	1	6	2	4	108	104	212	68	114	·39	·37	·38	·28	6
14	7	2	7	10	14	332	233	565	105	217	·44	·52	·49	·43	7
2	...	1	...	...	1	28	26	54	16	23	·08	·07	·07	·07	8
6	3	...	2	...	4	32	28	60	19	28	·06	·06	·06	·32	9
22	15	9	9	6	8	228	264	492	120	299	·59	·73	·66	·11	10
3	2	2	2	2	7	56	50	106	34	40	·10	·10	·10	·08	11
27	11	3	14	14	26	267	293	560	106	286	·51	·46	·48	·16	12
11	7	10	9	9	14	115	136	251	57	83	·24	·29	·26	·08	13
2	2	1	.	...	1	44	53	97	18	29	·08	·10	·09	·09	14
17	10	9	2	3	13	84	83	167	41	77	·21	·21	·21	·07	15
29	24	15	7	13	13	189	166	355	51	116	·93	·84	·88	·43	16
17	4	...	1	2	2	108	104	212	72	115	·32	·31	·31	·14	17
1	3	...	...	...	...	148	139	287	73	155	·93	·93	·93	·07	18
6	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	3	4	·02	·02	·02	·15	19
2	1	..	1	...	5	4	9	13	1	6	·02	·05	·03	·06	20
10	7	...	1	...	5	166	160	326	123	164	·35	·39	·37	·24	21
23	9	7	10	9	2	114	85	199	20	37	·38	·37	·38	·26	22
2	1	1	...	...	4	29	27	56	13	26	·09	·10	·09	·26	23
7	...	1	1	1	11	95	94	189	47	102	·48	·53	·48	·15	24
7	...	...	1	...	7	53	39	92	12	54	·23	·21	·22	·12	25
25	25	15	22	3	64	137	123	260	78	153	·41	·46	·43	·12	26
26	21	1	3	9	9	181	198	379	104	136	·64	·87	·74	·06	27
5	...	3	...	4	...	24	29	53	9	34	·18	·27	·22	·04	28
316	174	93	100	102	236	2,846	2,798	5,644	1,375	2,646	·28	·31	·29	·21	

ANNUAL FORM No. IX.—DEATHS *registered from* FEVERS *in the*

1	2	3		4		5					
		CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
	Western Registration District.										
1	East Khándesh ...	23	23	1,478	1,322	816	679	1,054	1,601	1,528	1,005
2	West Khándesh ...	10	10	1,242	1,068	489	366	634	971	667	436
3	Násik	19	19	1,667	1,451	748	515	623	679	575	509
4	Thána	15	15	1,546	1,403	1,237	1,020	1,027	726	630	562
5	Bombay Suburban.	5	5	86	76	117	105	102	75	91	70
6	Kolába	13	13	1,482	1,265	1,101	801	779	626	473	358
7	Bombay City ...	1	1	1	1	326	282	363	320	323	230
	Central Registration District.										
8	Ahmednagar ...	15	15	1,346	931	255	180	263	354	338	277
9	Poona	20	20	1,157	1,019	822	558	618	802	661	585
10	Sholápur	10	10	718	615	679	534	698	1,240	861	494
11	Sátára	19	19	1,342	1,129	697	631	816	909	635	646
12	Ratnágiri	15	15	1,305	1,153	998	871	803	797	617	509
	Southern Registration District.										
13	Belgaum	15	15	1,069	876	481	377	514	465	470	462
14	Dhárwár	18	18	1,277	1,152	1,050	824	946	748	740	662
15	Bijápur	13	13	1,128	1,019	584	510	707	748	655	549
16	Kánara	16	16	1,264	930	586	447	482	321	280	321
	Gujarát Registration District.										
17	Surat	12	12	782	644	474	443	534	400	366	329
18	Broach	9	9	404	365	279	315	405	337	340	269
19	Kaira	15	15	579	534	360	378	663	597	433	348
20	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	668	564	297	242	370	375	277	220
21	Ahmedabad ...	13	13	871	825	864	874	1,365	1,078	834	537
	Sind Registration District.										
22	Karáchi	16	16	793	793	563	426	344	212	288	193
23	Hyderabad ...	11	11	862	862	882	669	573	529	442	296
24	Thar and Párkar...	13	13	904	904	768	599	698	492	390	365
25	Nawabshah ...	9	9	731	731	1,079	754	617	420	448	319
26	Lárkána	15	15	763	763	1,305	840	791	710	649	454
27	Sukkur	12	12	671	671	1,134	863	844	904	713	638
28	Upper Sind Frontier	6	6	610	610	417	287	251	268	333	148
	Total for the Presidency ...	365	365	26,546	23,706	19,424	15,390	17,899	17,743	15,257	11,675

Districts *of the* Bombay Presidency *during each month of the year 1925*

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			8 Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 for previous five years.	9 No.
						Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1,110	1,123	1,008	1,141	1,043	1,104	6,418	6,793	13,211	11·77	12·32	12·29	13·63	1
541	681	526	606	573	821	3,599	3,712	7,311	11·63	12·24	11·93	12·13	2
569	541	543	711	820	1,034	4,004	3,867	7,871	9·57	9·50	9 54	13·64	3
413	534	558	658	702	805	4,588	4,314	8,902	11·82	11·70	11·76	19·04	4
91	74	102	122	89	128	650	516	1,166	7·42	8·09	7·70	10·03	5
428	433	460	510	642	777	3,694	3,695	7,389	13·22	13·05	13·14	17·81	6
222	242	283	385	281	255	1,912	1,530	3,442	2·53	3·98	3·04	4·62	7
274	417	386	393	335	390	2,090	1,852	3,852	5·51	5·13	5·33	9·89	8
617	662	625	696	620	674	4,311	3,879	8,190	8·61	7·96	8·28	11·84	9
583	607	670	689	614	632	4,221	4,057	8,281	11·05	11·29	11·16	13·07	10
660	768	827	860	709	746	4,745	4,361	9,106	9·28	8·48	8·88	11·03	11
690	675	619	633	647	796	4,092	4,458	8,550	7·79	7·08	7·40	9·44	12
398	427	369	414	490	434	2,740	2,563	5,303	5·65	5·51	5·58	6·81	13
659	621	641	945	1,282	1,330	5,230	5,218	10,448	9·90	10·27	10·08	9·52	14
533	560	556	577	643	597	3,713	3,515	7,228	9·16	8·98	9·08	10·91	15
358	357	381	369	523	395	2,317	2,303	4,620	11·36	11·63	11·51	10·03	16
357	362	374	430	355	459	2,308	2,478	4,876	7·11	7·36	7·23	8·73	17
279	306	257	265	221	325	1,800	1,838	3,638	11·35	12·32	11·82	12·27	18
449	507	569	456	412	458	2,782	2,838	5,620	7·38	8·57	7·91	9·76	19
285	312	431	352	250	346	1,921	1,836	3,757	9·93	10·12	10·02	11 18	20
680	792	810	758	608	734	5,043	4,877	9,920	10·65	11·77	11·17	14 23	21
198	157	254	295	388	378	2,132	1,563	3,695	7·03	6·85	6·96	8·28	22
269	292	300	409	511	635	3,263	2,552	5,815	10·23	10·19	10·25	10·69	23
333	272	214	304	451	427	3,109	2,207	5,316	14·06	12·65	13·41	11·23	24
285	290	258	444	490	516	3,362	2,538	5,900	14·38	13·73	14·09	11·40	25
449	572	477	632	773	817	4,770	3,769	8,539	14·43	14·14	14·28	13·03	26
510	473	573	674	703	652	4,676	3,995	8,671	18·61	17·50	17·02	13·82	27
218	197	194	289	282	213	1,655	1,442	3,097	12·32	13·57	12·87	11·40	28
12,329	13,251	13,279	15,029	15,396	17,099	95,148	88,616	183,764	9·47	9·72	9·59	11·43	

ANNUAL FORM No. X.—DEATHS *registered from* DYSENTERY *during each month*

1	2	3		4		5					
		CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
	Western Registration District.										
1	East Khándesh ...	23	23	1,478	382	66	63	75	98	108	158
2	West Khándesh ...	10	10	1,242	197	25	12	15	30	27	38
3	Násik	19	19	1,667	383	72	46	69	68	73	73
4	Thána	15	15	1,543	201	56	45	26	16	32	26
5	Bombay Suburban ...	5	5	86	32	13	21	12	16	14	14
6	Kolába...	13	12	1,482	269	86	57	48	33	42	23
7	Bombay City	1	1	1	1	272	193	202	197	208	207
	Central Registration District.										
8	Ahmednagar	15	15	1,346	556	160	71	95	149	148	95
9	Poona	20	20	1,157	462	112	79	80	89	98	99
10	Sholápur	10	10	718	448	108	74	69	82	64	88
11	Sátára	19	19	1,342	487	81	63	71	89	125	116
12	Ratnágiri	15	15	1,305	391	143	105	83	56	61	38
	Southern Registration District.										
13	Belgaum	15	15	1,069	504	129	85	103	173	226	215
14	Dhárwár	18	18	1,277	281	56	59	67	63	70	76
15	Bijápur	13	12	1,128	302	57	64	60	58	76	85
16	Kánara	16	16	1,264	291	73	69	67	47	55	49
	Gujarát Registration District.										
17	Surat	12	12	782	129	37	30	51	52	53	61
18	Broach...	9	9	404	81	78	5	15	11	21	11
19	Kaira	15	15	579	171	20	28	33	42	53	53
20	Panch Mahális ...	7	6	668	68	6	1	6	12	13	5
21	Ahmedabad ...	13	12	871	115	43	47	39	38	53	45
	Sind Registration District.										
22	Karáchi	16	14	793	5	8	7	12	21	18	18
23	Hyderabad	11	10	862	4	8	6	8	10	6	8
24	Thar and Párkar ...	13	13	904	21	1	7	1	6	2	14
25	Nawabshah	9	5	731	5	...	...	...	1	1	2
26	Lárkána	15	7	763	10	4	2	...	1	...	3
27	Sukkur...	12	12	671	8	8	9	5	3	2	4
28	Upper Sind Frontier	6	5	410	7	...	...	...	...	1	4
	Total for the Presidency	385	341	26,546	5,891	1,602	1,248	1,312	1,461	1,650	1,622

and DIARRHŒA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *of the year 1925*

						6			7			8	9
						TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
197	188	115	116	106	70	686	669	1,355	1·26	1·26	1·26	1·13	1
61	94	67	45	25	40	251	228	479	·81	·75	·78	·36	2
120	139	119	83	90	94	578	468	1,046	1·38	1·15	1·27	1·18	3
40	64	33	29	29	31	266	161	427	·68	·44	·56	·43	4
21	31	24	13	6	16	125	76	201	1·43	1·19	1·33	1·07	5
49	42	26	36	21	41	315	189	504	1·13	·67	·90	·72	6
235	292	199	147	122	103	1,403	1,064	2,467	1·86	2·68	2·15	3·40	7
215	210	181	160	107	110	862	779	1,641	2·38	2·16	2·27	2·30	8
176	198	173	119	109	110	852	599	1,451	1·70	1·23	1·47	2 04	9
144	195	148	128	88	100	689	594	1,283	1·80	1·65	1·73	2·64	10
135	227	221	169	138	109	795	748	1,543	1·55	1·45	1·50	1·94	11
84	94	76	61	63	75	534	404	938	1·01	·64	·82	·89	12
207	220	234	190	152	129	998	1,065	2,063	2·06	2·29	2·17	2·74	13
73	69	79	70	74	88	443	401	844	·84	·79	·81	1·07	14
91	123	121	130	102	91	532	526	1,058	1·30	1·35	1·33	2·44	15
75	116	116	74	49	63	423	430	853	2·07	2·18	2·12	2·21	16
72	55	29	31	26	46	294	249	543	·87	·74	·81	·92	17
20	21	16	10	12	7	88	79	167	·55	·53	·54	·73	18
81	85	66	47	34	23	316	249	565	·83	·73	·79	1·03	19
16	25	12	10	9	15	68	62	130	·35	·34	·35	·47	20
72	80	59	52	51	59	343	295	638	·72	·71	·72	·92	21
25	25	23	8	13	11	107	82	189	·35	·36	·36	·41	22
10	10	5	7	6	11	52	43	95	·16	·17	·17	·19	23
...	...	2	2	4	3	25	17	42	·11	·10	·11	·04	24
...	3	...	2	...	2	7	4	11	·02	·02	·02	·02	25
...	...	3	1	2	2	12	6	18	·04	·02	·03	·03	26
8	13	4	7	6	10	49	30	79	·17	·13	·15	12	27
3	...	1	3	1	...	2	11	13	01	·10	·05	03	28
2,260	2,614	2,151	1,750	1,445	1,528	11,115	9,528	20,643	1·11	1·01	1·08	1·34	

ANNUAL FORM No. XI.—DEATHS *registered from* RESPIRATORY *month of the*

1	2	3		4		5					
		CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Respiratory Diseases were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Respiratory Diseases were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
	Western Registration District.										
1	East Khándesh ...	23	23	1,478	902	425	366	393	294	229	200
2	West Khándesh ...	10	10	1,242	672	199	164	225	172	99	93
3	Násik ...	19	19	1,667	848	342	280	327	256	176	148
4	Thána ...	15	15	1,546	670	251	227	251	201	145	142
5	Bombay Suburban ...	5	5	86	44	33	39	36	18	20	22
6	Kolába ...	13	13	1,482	742	225	174	207	178	164	103
7	Bombay City ...	1	1	1	1	1,343	1,234	1,434	1,160	1,245	930
	Central Registration District.										
8	Ahmednagar ...	15	15	1,346	923	286	215	268	254	252	198
9	Poona ...	20	20	1,157	710	447	404	491	530	403	279
10	Sholápur ...	10	10	718	415	218	190	194	200	206	134
11	Sátára ...	19	19	1,342	467	181	137	169	160	157	124
12	Ratnágiri ...	15	15	1,305	995	502	497	482	358	331	355
	Southern Registration District.										
13	Belgaum ...	15	15	1,060	650	260	237	314	232	220	196
14	Dhárwár ...	18	18	1,271	665	316	314	338	263	238	210
15	Bijápur ...	13	13	1,128	565	232	190	243	173	157	139
16	Kánara ...	16	16	1,264	398	124	114	118	69	72	76
	Gujarát Registration District.										
17	Surat ...	12	12	782	701	802	716	868	637	569	478
18	Broach ...	9	9	404	334	289	250	313	223	217	189
19	Kaira ...	15	15	579	535	420	417	724	553	478	411
20	Panch Mahális ...	7	7	668	344	87	115	142	103	77	45
21	Ahmedabad ...	13	13	871	533	563	642	819	629	564	451
	Sind Registration District.										
22	Karáchi ...	16	16	793	63	315	303	261	142	121	125
23	Hyderabad ...	11	11	862	124	230	297	273	132	89	61
24	Thar and Párkar ...	13	13	904	333	251	254	406	168	71	58
25	Nawábshah ...	9	8	731	141	96	129	104	75	22	3
26	Lárkána ...	15	13	763	24	21	53	20	12	4	8
27	Sukkur ...	12	12	671	21	32	52	63	25	11	12
28	Upper Sind Frontier.	6	6	410	29	8	14	21	4	4	4
	Total for the Presidency,	365	362	26,546	12,754	8,457	8,024	9,514	7,217	6,34	5,197

DISEASES *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each year 1925*

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6 TOTAL. Male.	6 TOTAL. Female.	6 TOTAL. Total.	7 RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. Male.	7 RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. Female.	7 RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. Total.	8 Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	9 No.
203	264	275	352	288	430	1,987	1,737	3,724	3·64	3 29	3·46	3·78	1
91	111	135	158	184	304	1,035	870	1,935	3·44	2·87	3·16	3·01	2
185	226	208	244	249	354	1,541	1,454	2,995	3·68	3·57	3·63	4·51	3
135	157	161	154	218	221	1,368	895	2,263	3·52	2·43	2·99	1·66	4
26	31	26	21	30	39	200	141	341	2·38	2·21	2·25	2·11	5
136	172	137	165	176	181	1,180	868	2,048	4·22	3·06	3·64	2·27	6
1,051	1,078	935	1,034	902	899	7,674	5,619	13,293	10·21	14·16	11·57	16·25	7
287	309	280	287	358	408	1,781	1,641	3,402	4·85	4·55	4·70	5·57	8
293	436	387	464	424	531	2,534	2,554	5,088	5·06	5·24	5·15	6·23	9
138	153	155	187	200	200	1,056	1,119	2,175	2·76	3·11	2·94	2·81	10
132	152	186	158	153	154	913	986	1,899	1·79	1·90	1·85	1·85	11
364	392	383	393	302	488	2,730	2,208	4,938	5·19	3·51	4·28	4·35	12
198	240	268	285	290	298	1,633	1,405	3,038	3·37	·02	3·20	3·17	13
234	234	237	303	313	320	1,676	1,669	3,345	3·17	3·29	3·23	3·25	14
144	164	172	186	183	236	1,201	1,023	2,224	2·96	2·61	2·79	3·01	15
56	92	90	73	72	95	618	433	1,051	3·03	2 19	2·62	1·83	16
427	424	423	421	446	643	3,773	3,081	6,854	11·19	9·15	10·17	10·28	17
205	218	180	191	176	226	1,456	1,171	2,627	9·18	7·85	8·54	8·91	18
456	520	504	489	411	457	3,275	2,565	5,840	8·63	7·74	8·21	9·48	19
77	94	67	87	60	98	632	420	1,052	3·27	2·31	2 81	3·07	20
502	504	469	530	529	620	8,815	2,999	6,814	8·05	7·24	7·68	8·75	21
112	103	102	98	146	222	1,158	894	2,052	3·82	3 92	3·86	3·39	22
47	55	50	66	102	107	939	669	1,608	2·96	2·68	2·83	1·82	23
19	23	25	6	40	80	830	571	1,401	3·75	3·26	3·53	1·23	24
2	14	9	13	18	14	309	190	499	1·32	1·02	1·19	·59	25
4	7	6	5	6	11	99	58	157	·29	·22	·26	·27	26
14	11	16	16	28	38	211	107	318	·75	·47	·62	·36	27
2	3	1	3	3	8	37	35	72	·27	·22	·29	·20	28
5,565	6,184	5,957	6,424	6,403	7,769	45,671	37,376	83,047	4·54	4·10	4·33	4·65	

ANNUAL FORM No. XII.—DEATHS *registered from* PLAGUE *in the*

1	2	3		4		5					
		CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
	Western Registration District.										
1	East Khándesh ...	23	13	1,478	149	541	763	539	55	2	...
2	West Khándesh ...	10	3	1,242	4	4	11	12	2	1	...
3	Násik ...	19	1	1,667	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
4	Thána ...	15	11	1,546	27	20	44	42	22	...	6
5	Bombay Suburban ...	5	2	86	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
6	Kolába ...	13	3	1,482	6	11	13	17	5	...	...
7	Bombay City ...	1	1	1	1	2	8	38	48	39	19
	Central Registration District.										
8	Ahmednagar ...	15	2	1,346	11	26	20	10	3	...	...
9	Poona ...	20	1	1,157	2	2	6	...	...	...	...
10	Sholápur ...	10	7	718	15	270	202	130	10	...	...
11	Sátára ...	19	13	1,342	100	189	94	36	4	1	6
12	Ratnágiri ...	15	6	1,305	29	69	117	107	41	7	...
	Southern Registration District.										
13	Belgaum ...	15	10	1,069	41	31	43	16	5	9	25
14	Dhárwár ...	18	14	1,277	193	78	35	60	13	35	73
15	Bijápur ...	13	9	1,128	38	108	70	65	41	15	12
16	Kánara	16	3	1,264	11	11	5	...	4	2	...
	Gujarát Registration District.										
17	Surat ...	12	...	782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Broach ...	9	...	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kaira ...	15	1	579	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	Panch Mahálś ...	7	...	668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ahmedabad ...	13	1	871	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind Registration District.										
22	Karáchi ...	16	1	793	1	10	2	2	5	7	...
23	Hyderabad ...	11	...	862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Thar and Párkar ...	13	...	904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Nawábshah ...	9	...	731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Lárkána ...	15	...	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Sukkur ...	12	...	671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Upper Sind Frontier.	6	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for the Presidency ...	365	102	26,545	633	1,372	1,433	1,106	258	119	142

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Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1925*

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6 Total. Male.	6 Total. Female.	6 Total. Total.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Female.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Total.	8 Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	9 No.
26	139	249	83	58	95	1,251	1,299	2,550	2·29	2·45	2·37	1·85	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	17	14	31	·06	·04	·05	·46	2
...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	2	·00	·00	·00	·08	3
2	5	2	3	11	11	86	82	168	·23	·22	·22	·30	4
3	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	·05	·01	·03	·54	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	15	46	·11	·05	·08	·16	6
2	9	2	1	...	1	123	51	174	·16	·13	·15	·61	7
...	74	15	...	2	2	83	69	152	·23	·19	·21	·08	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	·01	·01	·01	·73	9
...	...	...	...	..	8	322	298	620	·84	·83	·84	1·16	10
47	263	628	825	721	478	1,493	1,799	3,292	2·92	3·50	3·21	2·58	11
...	4	1	15	10	6	188	189	377	·36	·30	·33	·14	12
32	46	102	125	112	80	294	332	623	·61	·71	·66	2·02	13
121	273	583	832	811	819	1,826	1,907	3,733	3·46	3·75	3·60	3·14	14
44	105	79	37	37	43	304	382	686	·75	·98	·86	·23	15
...	6	3	5	11	31	36	42	78	·18	·21	·19	·21	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·03	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	18
...	...	...	...	...	....	1	...	1	·00	..	·00	·00	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	20
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	·00	·00	·00	21
...	1	5	15	2	1	38	12	50	·13	·05	·05	·64	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	28
282	929	1,669	1,941	1,775	1,575	6,102	6,499	12,601	·61	·71	·66	·73	

P 2—13*ap*

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